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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WHISKY TRUST FRAUDS

Startling Facts Discovered by the Committee of Experts.

THE HALF OF THE STORY NOT YET TOLD

Money of the Stockholders Used by the Directors for Their Private Speculations in Stocks.

CHICAGO, March 27.—It was thought that the abstract of the report of the experts appointed to examine the financial affairs of the Whisky Trust which was issued Monday covered all the alleged questionable transactions of the men in control in 1891 and 1892, but the full report for the same length of time, which came from the printers this afternoon, shows a state of affairs which is openly said by those in control now to be as disgraceful as anything which has yet appeared.

Charges are made that the money of the stockholders was used on several occasions for stock-jobbing transactions, and the Illinois law which restrains Directors of a corporation from purchasing stock for themselves was repeatedly violated in both spirit and letter. Under the guise of managers of distilleries, it is alleged, the Directors ordered to be paid to themselves large sums, besides drawing a regular stipend for doing their duty by the stockholders.

With the report of the experts is issued a table of much interest to those who are on the inside, showing the total receipts and expenditures. Such indefinite items as "statistics," "traveling expenses," "sundry expenses," all amounting to large sums, or what are considered large sums for the purposes specified, are plentifully scattered throughout the statement. During 1891 alone the salary list amounted to over $314,000. Of this sum only a little over $63,000 is put down as salaries proper, $251,000 being charged on the books as compensation for managers of distilleries under the five-year contract. It is known that the Directors appointed themselves managers and drew these salaries themselves.

As the report only covers a period of two years, carrying the affairs of the company to March 31, 1892, the end of the fiscal year, it will be seen from this estimate of one year's "compensation to managers" that an enormous sum had been expended for this purpose up to the time the receivers took charge of the property and began to put it on a paying basis.

One of the most sensational items in the table of expenditures for 1891 appears under the caption, "Rebate Investment Account—Purchase of D. & C. F. Company's stock, $190,673.90," and coupled with this is the entry, "Loans to Moore & Schley, Nelson Morris, and Woolner & Gibson, $246,-144.53," the total being $436,818.43, all of which, it is charged, was used by the Directors for speculation in their own stock.

The firm of Moore & Schley is a brokerage firm and is not in the habit of borrowing sums of the size described. It is alleged that the money was put into their hands to be used simply for bearing the market. Besides this, it is admitted by the entry that the Directors bought the stock for themselves, which is plainly contrary to the Illinois law, as it has been construed.

The statement for 1892 abounds in the same kind of transactions, carefully covered under entries which would mislead one not thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the trust. Although the treasury stock is put down as being sold at $45 a share, it is alleged that much of this stock was sold at $48, the holders of it retaining it for a rise, and being gainers by the actual difference of $3 on each share, which on the 34,984 shares sold would have amounted to $104,952. All this is in addition to the deficit on these shares caused by the difference between their par value and the price at which they were purchased, a difference of nearly $2,000,000 on the 34,984 shares.

Again, under the head of "rebate investment fund—sale of stock, $25,652," coupled with the item "return of loans, $200,000," there is said to be concealed an interesting story of bearing the stock for purposes of personal gain. Under the same head on "rebate investment account," further on, is made the entry of the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul Distillery for $196,584, more money, it is said, than the whole distillery is worth. Coupled with this item is the entry of another purchase by the Directors of their own stock—this time $31,000. This was for the purpose of bulling the market.

Probably for the first time the correct figures for the purchase of the Shufeldt and Calumet Distilleries, the acquisition of which involved the trust in so much scandal, are given. The former cost $1,600,000; the latter $500,000.

Nearly $13,000 is charged up under the head of "traveling expenses for Directors" during the two years covered by the report. The unexplained item of "statistics" looms up to the extent of $8,000, but it is said to be much larger in that period, which has not yet been investigated by the experts, so that it will probably reach the total of nearly $500,000 before the investigation is concluded. This item of "statistics," it is claimed, includes money used for purposes which could not have been put in evidence in the books. It is charged that portions of it went for "hush money" in connection with the burning of the Shufeldt Distillery, in which Secretary Gibson was accused of being implicated.

The net receipts of all the distilleries available for dividends for the two years amounted to $3,802,590. The average dividend for the two years was 4¾ per cent.

The investigation of the company's books is still going on in Peoria, and another installment of figures may be expected about April 10 unless the experts strike some unexpected snag. So far, the books have been found to be well kept and perfectly balanced, and the experts have had little difficulty in making up their reports. It is stated that nothing of a sensational nature was found in President Greenhut's safe, the papers taken therefrom having now been thoroughly examined.

GREENHUT IS INDIGNANT.

Says He and His Associates Have Done Nothing Wrong.

PEORIA, Ill., March 27.—President Greenhut, who was at the trust headquarters this morning in consultation with Manager Barker of the Peoria distilleries, spoke contemptuously of the charges made against him in connection with the report of the experts, and said he was not worried by anything that had been published. He added:

"I want the people who make these charges to do so in the proper place and I will hold them accountable. I will be on hand at the proper time to answer to all charges made in the proper place. We did nothing that was not legal and proper."

Rooms are being fitted in the Woolner Building for the use of Mr. Greenhut and his son, which indicates that he will not have an office at the company's headquarters in future.

TRAIN ROBBERS SHOT DOWN

Two in a Party of Four Killed by Detectives Who Were on a Train Which Was Stopped Near Greenwood, Ky.

GREENWOOD, Ky., March 27.—Two robbers dead and a third mortally wounded is the result of an attempt to plunder southbound Passenger Train No. 3 on the Cincinnati Southern Road (Queen and Crescent System) at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The train had just emerged from Tunnel No. 9, two miles north of Greenwood, when a white lantern, swinging in the middle of the track just ahead, brought it to a stop.

A tall, lank, bearded countryman, about forty-five years old, mounted the steps of the engine, and, thrusting the barrel of a pistol into the face of Engineer Springfield, ordered him to stand still. This the engineer did. Fireman Franklin, who was next to the outlaw, discreetly kept silent.

Three other men, wearing broad-brimmed slouch hats and homemade clothes, climbed into the baggage car, which they evidently thought was the express car. J. Donovan, baggagemaster, was not molested.

Three road detectives, Thomas Griffin, chief detective, from Somerset; Will Eddie of Oakdale, Tenn., and Will Altgood of Chattanooga, were in the smoking car when the train stopped. Altgood left the car to see what was going on. As he reached the steps he was ordered to hold up his hands by a man with a revolver. Instead of doing so, he quickly grabbed his own pistol and fired at the train robber.

The men who had entered the baggage car ran to their companion's assistance just as the other detectives joined Altgood. There was a fusillade, quickly ended by the retreat of the only two of the train robbers who were unharmed.

One of the robbers was shot through the heart and another through the lungs. He lived only two hours. A third of the gang was wounded so badly that he cannot live.

Officials of the road have had knowledge for some time of a plot to rob the train, and the detectives accompanied the train in anticipation of an attack.

The wounded man claims to be a tramp from Pennsylvania. None of the men killed has been identified, but they were mountaineers disguised.

The spot selected for their work was well chosen, as there is not a house within a mile. A deep cut is on one side, while a ravine flanks the other side of the road, and the track makes one of its numerous turns just beyond.

DE LOME'S APPOINTMENT MADE

Settled that He Shall Succeed Muruaga as Spanish Minister — The Allianca Case Still Pending.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says the Washington Government having cabled an exequatur to Señor Dupuy de Lome, that gentleman has been appointed Minister to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The only news obtainable at the Spanish Legation regarding the Allianca is that the naval commander at Havana is engaged in taking the affidavits of the crew of the gunboat Vendito, with a view to incorporating them in his report, which he will make to the Spanish Government. If Spain postpones her answer to Secretary Gresham's dispatch until his report shall have reached Madrid, a fortnight, at least, will necessarily elapse before it is received.

A PETITION TO MAYOR STRONG

Assemblymen Urge the Selection of Mr. Wright as Dock Commissioner.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Andrews has had signed by the New-York City Republican Assemblymen a petition to Mayor Strong, as follows:

The undersigned would most respectfully ask your further consideration of the application of Mr. Robert J. Wright of New-York City for appointment as Dock Commissioner. In making this request, we believe Mr. Wright meets the requirements for the position in a most eminent degree, and will, if appointed, bring to the performance of the duties there incumbent upon him a knowledge of the department and a business ability that it would be difficult to duplicate.

Senator Morrill Desires Re-election.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 27.—A prominent citizen of this State, who has recently been the guest of the venerable Senator Justin S. Morrill in Washington, reports him in excellent health. He also says: "It is Mr. Morrill's desire to die in harness if his constituency wish to return him to the Senate at the expiration of his present term." The Senator is eighty-two years of age, and has been thirty-four years in Congress. A somewhat spirited canvass has been in progress for several months for the succession. This semi-official announcement of Mr. Morrill's wish will modify the further contest, if it does not end it.

Nashua Savings Bank Closed.

NASHUA, N. H., March 27.—The Nashua Savings Bank has been closed by the Bank Commissioners. The officers say depositors will be paid in full. They assign as the cause of the suspension the depression of 1893 and the consequent shrinkage in the value of securities, together with the enactment of unfavorable legislation by the State. The latest statement of the bank, made in January, showed liabilities of $2,896,559, of which $2,703,489 was due depositors. The surplus at that time was placed at $13,077. The assets consist largely of investments in Western securities.

Decided Against the Diamond Cutters.

The Board of Special Inquiry that has had under consideration for some days the matter of the diamond cutters who were brought over on the Westernland, as alleged under contract, has decided that they came within the law as contract laborers and must be returned to their homes.

An appeal from the decision of the board has been taken to the Secretary of the Treasury.

They Uphold Mayor Strong.

The regular Republican organization of the First Election District of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District has adopted resolutions declaring that the Republicans of the district assure Mayor Strong of their continued confidence in his administration and indorse most heartily his sincere efforts to administer a fair and clean Municipal Government.

Still No Senator For Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 27.—Only one ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. Higgins (Rep.) received 8 votes; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; paired, 2.

SUES FOR DOWER RIGHTS

Louise Ann Burl's Claims as Capt. Richardson's Widow.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE TIED UP

Twenty-seven Separate Suits Begun—Suits Also Pending to Remove the Executors—The Burl Woman's Story.

Mrs. Louisa Ann Burl has brought twenty-seven suits in the Court of Common Pleas to impress her dower rights on about $500,000 worth of property to which Capt. Benjamin Richardson passed title.

The story back of these remarkable suits is as interesting as it is unusual. It involves directly and indirectly the lives of two millionaire brothers who became famous throughout the country because of their eccentricities, and throws a cloud on the title of a very large area of valuable property situated principally in Harlem.

Mrs. Burl, or "Mrs. Richardson," as she says she should be known, is now sixty-seven years old, and is supposed to be living with friends in Rutherford, N. J. In the complaints in her suits she asserts that she is, by virtue of a common-law marriage, the widow of Capt. Richardson, who died on Feb. 20, 1889, leaving over $1,000,000 worth of real estate.

As Mrs. Louisa Ann Martin, Mrs. Burl first met Capt. Richardson, she says, in a London hospital, where she was a nurse, in 1864. She then had two children, of whom only one, a son, is now living, being engaged in business in Cincinnati under the name of Burl. Capt. Richardson had gone abroad to secure relief for his eyes, which had troubled him for years, and he was totally blind when he first entered the hospital where Mrs. Burl was an attendant. When he recovered he induced her to come to America with him as his housekeeper, and they got back to this city in 1866, she bringing her children along.

They went to live, Mrs. Burl's story goes on, at 682 Eighth Avenue, and there, on July 12, 1868, they entered into a contract which reads as follows:

In consideration of $1 to me in hand paid by Louise Ann Burl of the City of New-York, and in consideration of her having nursed and cared for me in my sickness, I, Benjamin Richardson of the City of New-York, do hereby agree as follows:

First. That said Louise Ann Burl may remain in the City of New-York as long as she shall choose after my decease, to be maintained by me or my estate or legal representatives.

Second. That whenever she desires she may proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at my expense, including her board, traveling expenses, and outfit.

Third—That when in California she is at liberty to occupy any position suitable for her in my contemplated Home for Foundlings and Museum, to be provided with a proper place for residence, and to be maintained by me or my estate or legal representatives.

Fourth—I hereby agree to clothe, maintain, and care for her so long as she shall live, and that one month before my decease and every month thereafter, so long as she shall live, I agree to pay her $5 a month in cash, in addition to her clothing, board, traveling expenses, &c.

Fifth—I make the faithful performance of this agreement on my part, and charge upon my estate, to be faithfully carried out by my executors, or by my legal representatives, as the case may be.

After this matters seemed to move along quietly enough in the Richardson household for about ten years. The Captain had been twice married. His first wife died and then he married a widow, who, in the fifties, got a divorce from him, and who died in 1869. After the divorce proceedings he declared he would not try matrimony again. Despite these declarations, however, there were rumors at times that he had married Mrs. Burl, and when these rumors came to the old man's ears, he caused to be painted a tin sign about two feet long and a foot and a half high, reading:

> The woman seen about this house is not my wife, as she represents herself to be, but is my housekeeper, Louise Ann Burl. I, Benjamin Richardson, am a widower, and have had no wife for many years.

This sign was hung up in the most conspicuous place in the hall in a house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he had taken up his abode, and it remained there until he moved, in 1885, to the old colonial house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, where he died. It is asserted that the man who moved the household goods from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was bribed to throw this sign into the East River. But it was carried back by the tide, recovered, and was still in existence up to a few months ago.

When the old Captain died there was a clause in his will that read:

"I give to Louise Ann Burl of New-York City the sum of $5,000, in consideration of her valuable services in my family for many years," and further along this further reference was made:

"It is my wish that Louise Burl and Lena Cooper (his granddaughter) and her husband be permitted to live in said house (the homestead) as long as they may choose to stay there."

The will was probated March 2, 1889. Within three days afterward the executors, William T. Washburn and Emma J. Richardson, paid Mrs. Burl $50 on account of her five-thousand-dollar legacy, for which she receipted as "Louise Ann Burl."

Before they could pay her any more, Mrs. Burl, through Rockwell & Pierson, began a suit to establish herself as the widow of Capt. Richardson, and to impress her dower rights on his estate. Ex-Judge Arnoux appeared as associate counsel, and his pendens were filed on all the real estate left by the Captain, tying it up completely.

A vigorous defense was prepared. Joseph H. Choate and other lawyers were retained by the executors, and about $15,000, it is alleged was spent to prepare the case for trial. Then the heirs were suddenly summoned by Executor Washburn to his office at 50 Broadway. He told them that as long as Mrs. Burl's suit was pending, it was impossible to wind up the estate, and as they were anxious for a settlement they consented.

First there had been talk of $10,000 as a basis of settlement, but the demands gradually increased until finally, on Feb. 11, 1891, the former housekeeper was paid $50,000 in cash to release the estate. This comfortable sum was based on an alleged marriage, which William O. Campbell, the present attorney of Mrs. Burl, described as follows in a bill of particulars filed in one of the pending suits in the Court of Common Pleas:

Plaintiff became the wife of the said Benjamin Richardson, at 682 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, by civil contract not in writing, about

Continued on Page 3.

AILSA TENDER IN A STRONG WIND

Britannia Beat Her in Rough Weather Off Nice — Prince of Wales's Yacht Sailed More Skilfully.

NICE, March 27.—In a rough sea and strong wind the Britannia defeated the Ailsa to-day. The Britannia, however, was much better sailed, and outmanoeuvred her opponent. The Ailsa proved tender, and, as yachtsmen here said, had too much sail when the wind suddenly increased.

The opinion was expressed that the Britannia is a better boat in a rough sea and heavy wind than the Fife cutter.

The race was for the Nice Town Prize, which was sailed for Saturday, but not allowed, as the judges claimed the yachts had started before the proper signal was given. In that contest the wind was light, and the Ailsa easily beat the Prince of Wales's yacht. The prizes consist of 5,000f., 2,000f., and 1,000f., and gold, silver, and bronze medals.

The course was the same as that sailed over last Saturday, when a triangular course was covered three times, making the total distance thirty miles. The weather was clear, the wind light, and the sea calm this morning.

The yachts crossed the starting line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Ailsa	10	49	20
Britannia	10	49	27
Valkyrie I.	10	49	37

All three of the yachts carried their headsails and working topsails.

The Ailsa immediately crept to windward, and gained nearly a couple of minutes to the first mark. The Ailsa kept on gaining for a time, till the wind freshened, when the Britannia began to creep up a bit, and at the end of the first round had regained a couple of minutes. The wind continued to increase, and the Ailsa took in her topsail. The Britannia was closing up rapidly at the weather mark on the second round.

In the reach home the Britannia narrowed the gap so that she was only thirty-eight seconds astern when the second round was completed.

The Ailsa finished the second round at 1:26:45. The boats carried no topsails and had only jib and staysails set. The wind was very strong, and the Britannia showed herself to be the better boat in that kind of breeze. Besides, she was better handled. It was a starboard reach to the south to make the east buoy. The sea was very high and the wind constantly increasing.

On the third round the Britannia overhauled and passed the Ailsa. The Britannia seemed to make better weather than the Ailsa. The sea became rougher and rougher during the progress of the third round. The Britannia arrived home at 2:36:07 and the Ailsa crossed the finish line at 2:43:45.

A CINCINNATI BANK ASSIGNS

Its Failure Precipitated by the Action of the Clearing House—It Will Pay Dollar for Dollar.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—The Commercial Bank, located at 132 Main Street, assigned this afternoon to W. H. Campbell, its cashier. The decision to go out of business was reached but half an hour before the assignment was made.

The bank was compelled to make good $50,000 worth of bad paper yesterday. When the bank sent its paper to the Clearing House this afternoon the Directors of the association, on motion of Cashier Guthrie of the National Lafayette Bank, suspended payment on the paper, and ordered an investigation of the bank's condition. This move precipitated the failure, which had been impending for some time. The Directors of the bank were called together, and the attorneys were ordered to draw up the deed of assignment, which was filed a few minutes later.

President Foote says that the bank will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The bank is the oldest in the city. It was organized in 1831. Charles B. Foote is President. The bank has a paid-up capital stock of $328,000, and a surplus of $40,000. Its average deposits have been $400,000. The stock is divided into shares of $50 each, and, though little trading has been done in it, it has been quoted at 92½ asked.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONTEST IN UTAH

Exciting Debate in the Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March, 27.—The Constitutional Convention to-day passed through one of its most exciting sessions. The day was spent in debating the woman suffrage clause, to which a strong opposition has developed, in spite of the fact that the platforms of both parties pronounced in favor of granting women the franchise. After a determined fight, the question was made the special order for to-morrow.

In the minority report of the committee, opposing suffrage, strong language is used.

The anti-women members openly allege that if the right to vote be granted to women they will be subject to dictation and influence of Church leaders to a much greater extent than men.

Loses Eyesight by a Foolish Act.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 27.—George Cook, twenty years old, a well-known young man of Rahway, lost his eyesight this afternoon while gunning for muskrats on the Robinson branch of the river. He carried a flask of powder, and was confident he could drop a brand into the flask and throw it into the river before it exploded. He did so, and the flask exploded, destroying his eyes and burning his face badly.

The Davis Will Case Settled.

BUTTE, Mon., March 27.—The John A. Davis will contest has been settled. The estate was valued at $7,000,000. The Sheffield heirs, or the children of Asa Davis, are given one-twenty-fifth of the estate. The remainder is divided between the heirs of John A. Davis, who receive four-and-three-quarter-elevenths, and the contestants, who receive six-and-one-quarter-elevenths.

Mr. Bissell to Retire April 4.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Postmaster General Bissell will relinquish his duties Thursday, April 4, and William L. Wilson will immediately take charge.

Mr. Bissell will remain in Washington until about May 1, as the lease of his K Street mansion will not expire until that time and his Buffalo residence will not be vacated until the same date.

Bank of Clarence, Mo., Assigns.

CLARENCE, Mo., March 27.—The Clarence Bank has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The bank is owned by C. Hunolt. It has about $20,000 of Shelby County money, which is well secured. It is thought the bank will be able to pay out dollar for dollar.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.

The popular new Puzzle, which is creating so much comment. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c.

DEMAND TRUE REFORM

Monster Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

Appeal Made to the State to Aid in Enforcing Home Rule.

SETH LOW'S WORD OF WARNING

Men in Albany Must Keep Faith or They May Suffer Next Autumn.

SOUND POLICE MEASURES URGED

Elihu Root Would Charge Bribery Were the Magistrates Bill Lost—Other Addresses.

With tremendous emphasis a demand was made last night upon the State Legislature to give the people of this city the reforms for which they voted last November.

Accompanied with this demand was an appeal to the people of the State to come to the rescue of this city and help secure the privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of home rule.

The demand and the appeal were accompanied by the earnest words of men of the highest standing, members of both political parties, which thrilled the thousands who listened.

Cooper Union saw one of the greatest mass meetings in its history. It was the meeting arranged by the Committee of Seventy to protest against the passage by the Legislature of the Lexow bills and to demand the decent consideration of the measures prepared by the Committee of Ten.

Great Gathering of Citizens.

The place was packed with a representative body of citizens. In the spaces along the walls and about the doors hundreds for whom there were no seats stood during the three hours that the meeting lasted.

The place was full five minutes after the doors were opened, so great was the turnout—so eager were the people to signify that they have not changed their minds since they voted.

Hundreds of well-known men had given their indorsement to the meeting, by signifying their willingness to act as Vice Presidents, and the big platform was crowded with them.

The speakers and the hearers were evidently there because they believed in the meeting. It is seldom that so many and so earnest words are addressed to any meeting. There was the enthusiasm of a heated political campaign.

Most of the speakers were Republicans, and they called upon their party leaders at Albany to save their party by keeping the faith it plighted before the election, in words that could not be misunderstood.

The Vice Presidents.

The Vice Presidents of the meeting were:

Horace Porter,	Frank Tilford,
John A. Stewart,	William Jay,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	J. Kennedy Tod,
Le Grand B. Cannon,	Edmund L. Baylies,
R. M. Gallaway,	W. C. Gulliver,
F. D. Tappen,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
John Claflin,	George R. Sheldon,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Henry W. Hayden,
Elihu Root,	C. E. Whitehead,
William H. Webb,	B. W. Appleton,
Henry E. Howland,	Payson Merrill,
Woodbury Langdon,	Isaac D. Blodgett,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Lowell Lincoln,
Anson W. Hard,	James Talcott,
Valdron P. Brown,	M. D. C. Borden,
J. R. Van Wormer,	Charles H. Webb,
John H. Rhoades,	Charles F. Matlage,
Theodore Sutro,	W. H. Duckworth,
H. A. C. Anderson,	Diedrich Schmidt,
Hubert Gillis,	John Whitbeck,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Frank Brainard,
C. C. Beaman,	E. M. Townsend,
Lloyd T. Seaman,	Washington Winsor,
Stephen H. Olin,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
George L. Rives,	Anson G. McCook,
Arthur von Briesen,	E. B. Hinsdale,
W. J. Schieffelin,	Carl Schurz,
Vernon H. Brown,	James M. Varnum,
Dr. R. H. Derby,	John L. Cadwalader,
L. L. Delafield,	George H. Putnam,
Eugene D. Hawkins,	G. M. Miller,
Hugh N. Camp,	Joel B. Erhardt,
W. Bayard Cutting,	Julian T. Davies,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Charles Scribner,
James Speyer,	Charles Lanier,
Albert H. Brown,	Edward Winslow,
John P. Townsend,	Jacob Wendell,
James D. Smith,	J. F. Kernochan,
George L. Whitman,	Samuel Sloan,
John Harper,	J. A. Garland,
J. Henry Harper,	H. C. Fahnestock,
J. W. Harper,	George F. Baker,
Stanford White,	S. B. Brownell,
Daniel Robinson,	Morris K. Jesup,
F. D. Le Compte,	C. C. Cuyler,
Edward A. Treat,	P. T. Barlow,
A. W. Kingman,	P. T. Sherman,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	R. Watson Gilder,
C. Stewart Smith,	Thomas Hillhouse,
Wager Swayne,	Thomas Rutter,
Seth Low,	W. C. Schermerhorn,
George Cumming,	Frederic Taylor,
C. H. Parkhurst,	George A. Crocker,
James C. Carter,	F. K. Sturgis,
Mortimer C. Addoms,	C. A. Peabody,
Henry C. Swords,	Henry A. Huribert,
Charles S. Fairchild,	A. S. Heidelbach,
Clearence C. Buel,	Alfred H. Smith,
Francis S. Bangs,	W. Alexander Smith,
Horace L. Hotchkiss,	David Hunt,
Brayton Ives,	W. D. Godley,
Victor Morawetz,	John Jaburg,
James A. Scrymser,	W. H. P. Totten,
Samuel Thomas,	T. S. Ormiston,
E. H. Van Ingen,	Thomas Stokes,
Horace White,	Lucius Stanton,
Myer S. Isaacs,	Samuel P. Avery,
F. H. Betts,	Dorman B. Eaton,
Isaac N. Seligman,	John Daniell,
A. C. Bernheim,	Gerald N. Stanton.
Ewald Fleitmann,	Louis C. Tiffany,
W. B. Hornblower,	George Bird Grinnell,
George P. Slade,	J. Augustus Johnson,
G. L. Tiffany,	Lewis C. King,
F. J. de Peyster,	H. H. Deming,
R. J. Hunt,	John Stanton,
N. R. Huntington,	Olcott Payne,
John L. Riker,	A. S. Eisenhoff,
W. T. Bennett,	David Keane,
C. Grant Lafarge,	Alonzo Rothschild,
A. B. Woodford,	John E. Eustis,
E. S. Allen,	Dr. Philip Meirowitz,
Dr. S. Kimitzer,	Louis Inman,
J. F. Thoma,	Newell Martin,
Edward E. Eames,	Julius Blumberg,
W. S. Gurnee, Jr.,	Edward D. Page,
W. P. St. John,	D. D. Williamson.
D. B. St. J. Roosa,	

Cornelius N. Bliss, a Republican, called the meeting to order. Joseph Larocque, a Democrat, the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, presided. Speeches were made by President Seth Low, Elihu Root, James C. Carter, Wager Swayne, and John R. Van Wormer.

President Low, toward the close of his speech, threw out a hint which, in view of the appeal to voters all over the State, will be interesting to the legislators at Albany. When he said that the Committee of Seventy might be able, unless the legislators obeyed the voice of the people, to give each of them a triangular fight in his own district next Autumn.

The audience manifested its approval of this practical hint by prolonged applause.

One of the climaxes of the meeting came when Elihu Root, in the course of his impressive speech, declared it as his belief that if any Republican Senator fails to support the Police Justices bill, it will be because he has been bought.

The Police Justices bill, Gov. Morton's message on it, and Mayor Strong's course in making his appointments were given a fair share of attention. At intervals Mr. Platt's name was mentioned, and his course in trying to force the Legislature to help build up his machine was denounced.

William Brookfield, the Commissioner of Public Works, reached the meeting after it had begun. The audience gave him a round of applause as he took his seat on the platform.

LEGISLATORS MUST OBEY.

Messrs. Bliss and Larocque Point Out What the People Demanded.

The meeting was called to order by Cornelius N. Bliss at precisely 8 o'clock. Mr. Bliss made a brief address. He said:

There is a tradition that the republican form of government emanates from the people and is to be administered by and for the people. But official human nature is pretty much the same in all systems of government, and many legislators, with notable exceptions, when they have secured an election, make haste to forget that they are servants, and are too apt in the seclusion of legislative chambers and committee rooms to come to believe that the temporary eminence to which they have been chosen has given to them the old mediaeval divine right of Kings or masters.

When our servants get into that state of mind, it really becomes necessary, using a common expression, "to call them down."

Our legislative friends at Albany have just received a gentle reminder of their duties from our patriotic Governor, and we are all, I know, glad to be informed that one branch of the Legislature has heeded the message and hastened to pass one of the greatly-needed measures of reform for which we have been waiting for a quarter of a year.

We have assembled to-night to ask, in plain terms, that the other branch of the Legislature shall accept the Governor's advice, and make into law, without further delay, the Police Magistrates bill, and to ask still further that both branches shall adopt other required measures for the reform of the municipal government of this city. The people of New-York ask nothing more; they will accept nothing else.

Joseph Larocque.

Mr. Bliss then introduced Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. A long round of applause greeted him. Mr. Larocque said:

This gathering to-night, four months after the holding of an election; this full house of intelligent faces, is an omen of most happy moment. It is an indication that the people of the City of New-York understand why they put a new administration in power, and perhaps to insist upon the performance of the pledges under which they acted in November. We are meeting here to-night to give notice to those we elected to fulfill the will of the people, and who are now under the influence of a person unknown to the law, putting in operation the machine methods of government which we meant in November to overthrow and did at the polls overthrow.

We are met here to-night to have it understood that we know and propose to maintain our rights, and if the will of the people is not executed, we propose to inquire and to learn why. What is the spectacle that is presented to us to-day? We went to the polls in November in solid ranks 154,000 strong in this City of New-York, under banners inscribed with the principles of "Non-partisan administration in municipal affairs" and "Home rule in all that pertains to our local issues."

Under that banner and upon those principles our citizens, without reference to party, united. Under that banner the Republican Party of the City of New-York joined in the conflict, adopting the principles and the candidates, and pledging themselves to the support of both. And now, what do we see? A great political party, numbering among its adherents men of the highest character and reputation, of whom some notable examples sit upon this platform; the great Republican Party having the majority in the Legislature in both branches; the representatives of that party under the control of a worthless boss, are endeavoring to divert from the people the fruits of the victory won at the polls; notwithstanding their pledges, notwithstanding their promises, false to both, they are endeavoring to enforce upon the City of New-York measures which its citizens repudiate, which they refuse to accept.

They are refusing to give us the measures which the good citizens of all parties demand, and which they are pledged to give us in order to make effective the actions of the citizens at the polls last November.

Mr. Larocque then outlined the provisions of the Lexow bills, the bills of the Committee of Ten, and the Ainsworth bills. He criticised the latter as being as bad in some particulars as the Lexow bills.

REFORM MEASURES DEMANDED.

The Resolutions Urging the Legislature to Take Prompt Action.

John P. Faure, Secretary of the meeting, after Mr. Larocque's address, read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

We, citizens of the City of New-York, assembled in mass meeting, respectfully but most earnestly urge upon the Legislature the immediate consideration and prompt passage of the reform measures now pending.

After years of submission to the rule of a dishonest and despotic political faction, the good citizens of this city were at last aroused, and, laying aside all distinction of party, overthrew Tammany Hall at the polls by an immense majority. The citizens who led in this movement sought to secure for us the fruits of this notable victory. Bills were prepared and introduced in the Legislature well designed, should they become laws, to prevent the recurrence of the conditions that rendered possible the misrule and oppression from which we had so long suffered.

Among these measure are:

(1) The bill to reorganize the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction, commonly known as the Police Justices bill.

(2) The School bill.

(3) The bills to reorganize the Police Department and create a separate Bureau of Elections.

The Police Justices bill seeks to correct evils which have become intolerable. Because of the maladministration that prevails in these courts the poor and needy have been unable to obtain relief from oppression, and their path to justice has been completely blocked. So important has this bill been considered that it has been made the subject of a sepcial message to the Legislature by the Governor. Although it has passed the Assembly, the Senate has failed to act upon it. The session is fast drawing to a close; and, unless prompt action is taken, there is danger that it may fail to become a law. Such a result would be a public misfortune.

Be it, therefore, resolved, That we most earnestly urge upon the Senate of this State the immediate consideration and early passage of the bill to reorganize the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City of New-York.

We regard it as vital to our interests that our public-school system should be remodeled and its administration reformed, and that political considerations should be deprived of influence therein. We believe that the bill introduced in the Assembly and known as Assembly Bill No. 111 is well designed to accomplish these results, and that the other bills on this subject now pending would only serve to perpetuate existing evils.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Legislature is earnestly requested to pass, without further delay, the School bill introduced by Mr. Pavey, (Assembly Bill No. 111,) the passage of which has been urged by the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Confederated Good Government Clubs, the Women's Association for Improving the Public Schools, the Union League Club, the mass meeting held at Cooper Union on Feb. 4, 1895, the mass meeting held in Harlem on Feb. 6, 1895, and by other committees and organizations.

And be it further Resolved, That we protest against the passage of the Bell bill, (Assembly Bill No. 47,) whether with or without the provision for a paid Board of Education, and the Halpin bill, (Assembly Bill No. 1,390,) as measures which would perpetuate the worst abuses of the present system.

The revelations of crime, tyranny, and wrong doing in the Police Department, recently brought to public attention by the investigations by a special committee of the Senate, render imperative a speedy reorganization of the body of the police force, and such a change in the system as will prevent a recurrence of these scandals. We believe that the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten, appointed by the great mass meeting of citizens held in this city on Feb. 4, 1895, provide a wise method of reorganizing the body of the police force, and make such changes in the system as will secure a proper administration of the Police Department. These bills embody the two principles considered vital by us, namely:

(1) The fixing of responsibility for the enforcement of the law, and the discipline of the force; and

(2) The removal of political considerations from the organization and administration of the department.

These bills have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Bradley, and in the Assembly by Mr. Pavey, but their progress is impeded and their passage imperiled by the pendency of the so-called Lexow bills. We are most distinctly and emphatically opposed to the passage of the Lexow bills, because

(1) Under them it is not possible to fix the responsibility for the enforcement of the law and the discipline of the force; because, disregarding minor objections;

(2) By keeping the Bureau of Elections in the control of the Police Department, and providing for a bi-partisan Board of Police, they recognize political considerations in the organization and administration of the department, and perpetuate a system to which much of the present demoralization may be traced; and further because

(3) The method provided in these bills for the selection of Commissioners of Police is in direct conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Be it resolved, therefore, That, in our judgment, the interests of our city require the speedy passage of the bills commonly known as the Police bills of the Committee of Ten, and we call upon the Legislature to advance these measures without delay.

And, further, be it resolved, That we most emphatically protest against the passage of the so-called Lexow bills as measures inimical to the interests of our city.

And now, believing that a serious crisis has been reached, and that there is danger that our most vital interests may be disregarded, and our earnest and reasonable requests in matters affecting us alone treated with contemptuous indifference by the Legislature, acting under the orders of a political manipulator who himself is not under the responsibility of public office, we appeal for help to all good citizens of the State, and to the end that our appeal may be heard,

Be it resolved, That an address to the people of the State be prepared setting forth the dangers which now threaten this city, and appealing to them for aid.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

Aid Asked in Getting Home Rule for New-York City.

The address to the people of the State, asking aid in securing home rule for this city, was read by James C. Carter, during his speech. It was as follows:

To the People of the State of New-York:

We, citizens of the City of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, appeal to the people of the State to help us in preserving our civic rights, and in enforcing our just demands.

In November last the people of New-York City declared at the polls by an overwhelming majority that the corrupt rule of Tammany Hall should cease, and that the administration of the City Government should be reformed.

Among the reforms demanded by the citizens who elected Mayor Strong are:

The vesting of power of removal in the Mayor.

The reorganization of the Police Department.

The reform of our police courts.

The reform of the public schools.

Certain legislation necessary to perfect the reforms thus demanded was prepared by those who led the people to victory in that election, and has been introduced in the Legislature. The bills have been approved and advocated by all the reform organizations of our city, by the public press, and by the people in mass meeting. The will of the people has been made known to the members of the Legislature by every available means. In the name of popular government, we have called for the passage of laws designed to release this community from intolerable evils. Some of our representatives in the Legislature have echoed our demands, and, faithful to their constituents, have pledged themselves to support these bills. But members from other parts of the State have banded together to prevent effective action by the Legislature, and our appeals to them have been in vain. The principle of local self-government, adopted by both the Republican and the Democratic

seek it through the Legislature, would be imperiled. The measures for which we ask your support affect only the administration of our Local Government; the principle at stake is vital to the whole State and to every part of the State. The immediate need is ours; the cause is the cause of the people of the whole State. To you, therefore, we again appeal, to stand with us in the fight that we are waging, and to make your will so manifest that your representatives will not dare to disobey.

In order that the Legislature may be held responsible, let the people of the whole State unite, without reference to parties, to defend the right of local self-government, and the principle that legislators are the representatives of the people. Let the Legislature know that the people of the State are with the people of the city, and that a day of reckoning will come for every Senator and every Assemblyman who shows himself to be an enemy of the people.

THE LEXOW BILLS DENOUNCED.

What Carl Schurz Says—Commissioner Andrews's Views.

Secretary Faure read letters from Carl Schurz and Police Commissioner Andrews, expressing emphatic views in favor of the reform measures. Mr. Schurz said that he would be proud to have his name on the list of Vice Presidents. He continued:

I cannot, under present conditions, imagine anything more scandalous and revolting than the efforts being made in the Legislature for the mere purpose of securing patronage for a party machine, to rob the people of New-York City of the legitimate fruits of their recent struggle for the reform of the Municipal Government.

The Lexow Police bill, which I have read carefully, should be entitled "A bill for the systematic perpetuation of the villainies disclosed before the Lexow committee."

When a community has suffered so long and so much from corrupt and rapacious misrule and has struggled so hard to relieve itself of it, as this community has, then the attempt to deny to it the remedial legislation which it manifestly needs and wished is downright cruelty—cruelty of the most unfeeling and wicked description. If the country constituencies of the members of the Legislature responsible for this appreciated the whole atrocity of the outrage inflicted upon this city they would hold their representatives to the sternest account.

Commissioner Andrews.

Police Commissioner Andrews wrote:

I take this means upon the eve of the enormous uprising of citizens at Cooper Union, of assuring you and the powerful body of citizens which you represent of my hearty and sincere approval of all the reform measures advocated by the Committee of Seventy, particularly those bills which relate to the Police Department.

My brief experience in this department has convinced me that of all proposed systems of administration, the bi-partisan plan is clearly the worst.

I expect to be present at the meeting, and by so doing to express my further interest in this matter, but in case I am not able to be present, I desire to leave no doubt as to my position in the matter of police reform.

PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

Points Out the Fate of Legislators Who Defy Public Opinion.

President Seth Low of Columbia College, upon being introduced after Messrs. Schurz and Andrews's letters had been read, discussed the bills which had been indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, giving them his approval. He met a cordial reception from the great audience. At the outset he said:

I have been impressed by the circumstances that there should be at all such a meeting as this four months after election day. When you place side by side with this meeting a similar meeting held in this hall in the month of February, it indicates a condition of the public mind in this city that even legislators, if they are wise, will not disregard it. You can do anything you please with a man if he is asleep, but the same man wide awake may be a very ugly customer. This meeting is really more eloquent in itself than anything that can be said here to-night in behalf of the cause for which this meeting is held.

For this meeting is itself the voice of an aroused and indignant community. I think we want to try to make issue that is involved with the Legislature as plain as possible, and therefore even at the hazard of repeating some things that have been said or of saying some things that will be said again, I want to speak a few words in regard to these different bills. Very little, indeed, need be said in regard to the Police Justices bill, for the Governor of the State has said everything about that that need be said. We have done our part when we said to Gov. Morton, "Amen."

President Low, in discussing the School bills, said that the proposed changes would give the city an educational system which would be similar in its control to that of Columbia College. He declared that the present system must be rooted out.

The Various Police Bills.

He then devoted his attention to the police bills. He said:

The third series of measures are these police measures. I think that is a delightful proposition, from the humorous point of view, that non-partisanship can be introduced into the Police Department by doubling the amount of partisanship at the top.

Now, of course, the only excuse that is presented for that proposition is that the Board of Elections has charge of what is really partisan work, and, inasmuch as the Police Department has charge of the Bureau of Elections, it must be bi-partisan. That would be a very difficult proposition for the 'gang of reformers' if it was not just as easy to make a separate Bureau of Elections as to keep it in the Police Department.

I know it is, because they have such a bureau in the City of Brooklyn. I had the honor of carrying a Democratic city twice, Mr. Chairman, as a Republican, with a Board of Elections that was appointed by a Democratic Mayor. Mr. Schieren was elected a year or two ago the Republican Mayor of Brooklyn, with the conduct of the elections in charge of an Election Bureau appointed by the Democrats. I point to those things because they are a sufficient answer to the argument. It has been done.

The Lexow bills give to the Police Commission entire power over the policeman. They appoint him, they discipline him, they try him, they can remove him, they can withhold his pension. Now, how can the rank and file of a force be independent of the Commissioners, if they are held like that in the hollow of their hands?

Now, these bills presented by the Committee of Ten proceed on just the other theory. The Commissioner—it might be a commission, if anybody prefers a commission, though it ought not to be a bi-partisan commission; but the Commissioner appoints the men from the civil service list, and that list is prepared outside of the department. When a man has been appointed to the force he comes under the orders of the Chief of Police, whose legitimate orders, of course, he must obey; but neither the Chief of Police nor the Commissioner can discipline him; they must report him for breach of duty, and then he is to be tried before a police special court established by the bill for that purpose and no other—a board independent of the appointing power, independent of the removing power; a board devised simply to secure to the men of the force justice and the freedom that justice means for a policeman as well as for the private citizen.

The Duty of Legislators.

Now, gentlemen, those are the issues involved in these different bills. What is to happen? I don't know. The Legislature may pass the laws that we do not want, or it may, and we hope it will, pass the laws that we do want.

Can the Republican Party of the State of New-York afford to go before the people next November with a record of doing nothing? No, I think not. I asked that question because I voted for Charles J. Folger to be Governor of the State of New-York at a time when a great many Republicans did not, and I voted for every Republican Governor from that day to this, including Gov. Morton. I put that question, therefore, as a Republican to my own party, and if they have any doubt about it, perhaps as a Republican I may ask them to contemplate the fate of the Fifty-third Congress.

Now, gentlemen, suppose they pass the bills that we do not want. The best thing to say in regard to that is to read these two little abstracts. Here is the platform of the Committee of Seventy:

"We heartily favor the separation of municipal from State and national elections, and a larger measure of home rule for cities."

This is the clause of the Republican Party indorsing that: "We cordially approve of the platform and declaration of principles adopted by the Committee of Seventy, and, while the candidate for Mayor agreed upon in conferences with other organizations, and dominated by us, is a Republican, we pledge them in the event of his election an honest, economical, and non-partisan administration of municipal affairs."

That is the promise of the Republicans of the County of New-York. But perhaps they say, "The Republicans of the State did not make any such promises." Let us see about that. In the first place, the Republicans of this county are the agents of the Republicans of the State. But I won't hang my argument there. The Republicans controlled the Constitutional Convention of last Summer. And what did they do? They submitted to the people an amendment to the Constitution making it impossible for the Legislature to pass bills that communities do not want without submitting them to a hearing in the cities affected; that is to say, they realized that the Legislature had done immense mischief by this interference with municipal affairs, and so they put that check upon it. Now, of course, they may pass their bills and send them down here, and there will be public hearings upon them.

I should like to ask the members of the Legislature to stop and reflect for a moment what chance there is of any one of those bills becoming law in the presence of a sentiment in the City of New-York that has filled this Cooper Union twice since election day.

They cannot treat New-York as a Legislature treated Buffalo a year or two ago. And, because they cannot, if they insist upon having their way, they may be spared a political revolution. Now, is the game worth the candle? Is it worth while for the Republicans of the Legislature to pass a series of bills regarding matters that affect us vitally and do not affect them at all, which when they come down here are going to be pursued until there is not a breath in their body?

Why, I don't know, but I think the Committee of Seventy is quite capable, when driven in that way, to give every Senator and Assemblyman who takes part in that business an opportunity to conduct a triangular fight in his district next Autumn.

This idea of home rule works both ways. If they are going to interfere with us in these matters that concern us, some New-Yorkers—I don't say they will—but some New-Yorkers may be daunted into lying awake nights to see how they can interfere with them. And that is one reason why I ask whether the game is worth the candle.

Now the right thing for them to do is to pass the measures we ask for, and my astonishment is that they have not done it without our asking for it.

Now, gentlemen, just one final word. As a Republican I urge it upon my fellow-Republicans of the City of New-York that they get into line with this great tide which has been swelling up ever since 1820; that they do not throw away the greatest advantages that a party ever had in the City of New-York by bucking their heads uselessly against a stone wall.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

ELIHU ROOT'S STIRRING ADDRESS

What He Said of the Police Magistrates Bill in the Senate.

Elihu Root followed President Low. In introducing him Mr. Larocque said that his Republicanism was not questioned. He made some complimentary reference to Mr. Root's work in the Constitutional Convention last year.

Mr. Root spoke particularly of the imperative necessity of the passage of the Police Justices bill. He said:

I am deeply interested in the welfare of the Republican Party, to which I have belonged all my life and to which I shall belong all my life. I am deeply interested also in the successful accomplishment of the efforts which the people of this city of my home are now making to secure an administration of their Government independent of national polity, which I regard as being the one only way by which the shame of American municipal rule may be turned into the glory and success of free institutions.

Mr. Root then devoted his attention to the evils which had grown up under Tammany's rule of the city, and the uprising of the people which had resulted in the election of Mayor Strong. Continuing, he said:

The duty which Mayor Strong assumed was not the duty of merely appointing good men. It was not the duty of appointing men because of fitness and capability only. It was the duty of appointing men whose incumbency of office would promote the part of independent municipal election. He is not merely charged with the duty of being a good Mayor, not merely charged with the duty of making good appointments, not merely charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are administered. He is charged with a higher duty, with the greater mission of being the leader of the advance guard in the great movement for the independence and purification of municipal government in these United States.

The greatest opportunity which has come to the hand of any American since Lincoln, the greatest departure in civil government which has been attempted since Washington first took the oath of office in front of the Treasury Building in Wall Street, an opportunity to wipe off the pages of our history the shame and the disgrace which alone constitutes a blot upon the fair record of free government on this side of the Atlantic.

In the performance of that duty he has borne himself like a man. He has appointed Democrats, ay, and let me say to my friends in the rural parts of this State that the Republicans in the City of New-York, I care not what the methods of political machinery may work out in the heart of spokesmen, the Republicans of the City of New-York, the great body of the Republican Party who are honest, well-abiding, and country-loving men, don't believe that he has placed a Democrat more than his plighted faith required that he should appoint. He has appointed Republicans whom some Republicans don't like, whom they think he ought not to have appointed, and they would have appointed somebody else if they were Mayor, but none of them ever will be.

Compliments the Mayor.

Let me say to the Republicans throughout the State, that he has not made an appointment to office from out of the body of the Republicans of this city which has not been guided by that high, overruling purpose of his, to make the administration of this city perpetually independent of national politics.

The Police Justices' bill aims at the very heart of the misrule which we have had in this city in the past. It strikes at the very citadel in which are still intrenched the forces of organized crime in this city. There are some good police magistrates in the city, but the majority of them stand between the criminal and the officers of the law who protect the criminal.

The majority of them are administering, not in the interests of our wives and children, not in the interests of our churches and schools, not in the interests of morality and decency, but they are administering the law in the interest of the rum shop, the house of prostitution, the gambling hell, the poolroom, the thief, the murderer, the whole army of gamblers, of vice, of moral degradation which exists in this great metropolis.

They are the representatives of crime and not the representatives of law. They oppress the poor; and how horribly they bear upon the poor in this city! Through the interposition of power and the heeler and ward heeler, who gather about him the forces of crime for his support and hold him in his control by the exercise of the Police Justices' power, who dismisses the charges at his beck. Think of it! These men and associates of thieves and criminals, their representatives and friends.

These are the men from whom the great mass of the people get their idea of law. Why did not the late Phineas Barnum, whose spirit parades the street to-night, find a freak like that? A free and intelligent people, welcoming to their shores through this gateway of a continent hundreds of thousands of people from all the lands of Europe, people whom we propose to make American citizens, to whom we mean to teach respect for American law, whom we ask to become citizens by learning what is the true spirit of our Constitution, and the only contract they have with American law is with those vile creatures whose practices are far beneath those of the Turkish King.

Those people don't go into the Supreme Court of the United States, they don't file through the rooms of our Court of Appeals, where the Judges sit in their gowns and listen to the arguments of eminent counsel, but they meet the Divvers of our bench.

The Bill in the Senate.

Now it is proposed to change that and what stands in the way?

The Audience—Lexow.

There are two things, and two things only. One is a certain dissatisfaction inside of the Republican Party with the appointments made by Mayor Strong. It is perhaps natural that people who he in his appointments did not satisfy should hesitate to give him greater power, but the basis of it with most of those people is very curious. They all with one accord applauded him when he made his pledges. They flung up their hats and cried "Huzza!" when he was declaring that he would do this very thing, but they never became dissatisfied until they found out that he had been telling the truth.

When they thought he was lying, no man so good; when they found that he meant it, no man so bad. But I do not think we need trouble ourselves much about that. My judgment is that this dissatisfaction never will stand against the expression of public opinion and the realization of the fact that the people are in earnest about this thing.

But one other thing, and that is one which I hesitate to mention—which it is painful to mention; but we might as well understand the exact situation, and it is just as well to talk plainly about it. The air of Albany is already filled with rumors that a fund has been raised and taken to Albany to buy the defeat of this measure. There are nineteen Republican Senators. One is ill and away; that leaves eighteen; and if we assume that one Democrat can be obtained to vote for this bill, that there is not one Democrat in the Senate of the State who has patriotism enough, public spirit enough, regard for his oath, and for purity and decency, or life enough to vote for this bill, and that it must be passed exclusively by Republican votes against this solid Democratic vote, a change of two votes of the men elected as Republicans will defeat the bill.

Now, I say to you that, in my judgment, every honest Republican, without regard to faction or allegiance in the party, in the Senate of the State, will vote for that bill. [Applause.] But, if you find any one of those eighteen voting against it it will be because he has been bought. [Great applause and cheering.]

A voice: "That ain't so!"

Well, perhaps you know about it. Some of this may have been tried by people who are competent to speak. [Cries of "Good! Good!"] If any Senator votes against that bill, in my opinion, it is because he has been paid to vote against it. [Cries of "Good! Good!"] And, if there is any who will vote against it, his name will be held up to memory which will make the names of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot popular.

JAMES C. CARTER URGES ACTION

Time for Legislators to Hear Some "Firing" from Their Constituents.

James C. Carter was introduced by Mr. Larocque as follows:

Among the pioneers in the cause of reform in our Municipal Government is an institution that was organized with express reference to try to secure to its citizens the blessings of good municipal government, and at the head of that institution is a gentleman well known, the leader of the bar of the State and of the Nation. I know you will all be glad to hear from Mr. Carter, the President of the City Club. [Applause.]

Mr. Carter acknowledged the applause and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am sure that those who have charge of this business on our behalf of endeavoring to reap the fruits of our great political victory in November, and who have been working night and day, in season and out of season, to achieve that object, if they needed new heart and hope and encouragement would find it in the reanimating spectacle of your presence here to-night. [Applause.]

I know of nothing more impressive, nothing, I had almost said, more sublime, than the spectacle of intelligent citizens, conscious of their rights and conscious of their duties, crowding by thousands this vast hall, animated with a common purpose, bent on achieving a common end, and that not for the benefit of themselves alone, but for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, their city, their country, and their God. I bow in homage before its majesty, and I confess its inspiration.

This is the second or the third of the great audiences of the people of New-York that have assembled for the same purpose in this great hall. Their efforts have hitherto been in part successful, and in part they still stand baffled, if not defeated. It is my hope, however, that there will go out from this meeting to-night, addressed as it has been and from the sources which it has been—it is my hope that there will go out from it an influence and a power which will be felt in Albany, as it will be felt to the extent which we desire. [Applause.]

An Unprecedented Situation.

What is it that brings us together here? I am not giving it in detail, but I am going to ask that simple question. What is it?

It is the unprecedented character of the situation in which we stand; a situation to which I think our popular elections and our democratic forms of government have presented hitherto no parallel. The functions of democratic government seem for the time being to fail of accomplishing their intended object. Does any one doubt what was the character of the issue raised at the last election? Is it not as familiar as household words to every man, woman, and child in the State that the objects of that election was to redeem and regenerate New-York from the misrule which partisan politics, so called, had brought upon it? [Applause.] Was it not universally agreed that, if the uprising which was then started was successful in its object, that end should be gained, and that, if any legislation were needed in order to make the accomplishment of the end more perfect, that that legislation should be afforded? Did any one doubt that on either side? No. There was a perfect agreement upon it. Victory was achieved. What followed? What ought to have followed? What usually does follow a great popular movement of the kind as this—namely, that the representatives of the people, chosen to the Legislature, come voluntarily forward and ask those who have gained the victory: "What do you want? Is there anything in the shape of legislation which you need to accomplish the beneficent ends in behalf of which you have made such a triumphant fight? If there is anything that we can do for you, we are only too willing to grant it. Help yourselves."

That is what ordinarily takes place. That is what ought to take place when a great and good cause has triumphed. [Applause.]

But what took place here? Any voluntary coming forward on the part of the Legislature to tender their services and their assistance? No, they drew off as cold as Greenland. No communication whatever; no preparation of any measures for relief; nothing of the sort. Bills were then presented by those, your agents, your leaders, who had been principally instrumental in the victory, for the purpose of carrying out your object. They were sent to the Legislature and presented. How were they received? With warmth? No. [Laughter.] With the utmost coolness.

Gatherings in an Express Office.

And what, meanwhile, was going on? Deputations from Albany every week and almost every day meeting in secret conclave, sometimes in an express office down town, [Laughter,] arranging plans and receiving instructions. For what? To carry out your will? Or to carry out the will to reserve the political importance and to aggrandize that small group of individuals that constitute a band of legislation hucksters in the City of New-York, and pretend to call themselves Republicans? [Applause.]

Now, I do not claim to be a Republican, but I used to be, and I intended to-night to say it was presumption upon my former membership of that party and my liking for it and my acquaintance with its members to repel the calumny that it was the Republican Party that stood in the way. I know better. You all know better. And if you did not know it before you know it after what you have heard to-night. You know it from the men who are upon this platform here. Here they are, almost as thick as autumnal leaves. [Laughter.] Some of them look very much like autumnal leaves, [Laughter,] but here they are. [Laughter.]

There is my old friend Cornelius Bliss, who lives in this community, and is a Republican. Why, if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would jump up here and let it out before your eyes. [Laughter.]

There is my old friend Root, the eminent man of the party. I hardly expected to see him here to-night. I rather thought that possibly he might have concluded that he could do a little more good by fighting inside of his party as it were. He has come right out to help to strike a blow against the common enemy. I listened with infinite pleasure to what he said, and he struck the right note, too; and when he gave utterance to the rumors and reports which are circulating through the community as to the "boodle" which has been transmitted to Albany, the true and just inference in the community is that he should find some funds in order to make a majority for his bill. He struck of a certainty the right note, and he held out to some men the warning that they will be remembered.

My friend, Gen. Swayne, I am rejoiced to see here again. [Applause.] Is there any doubt about him, a Republican, a soldier, and man—one who has bared his body to the iron hail upon many a bloody and desperate field. Is his Republicanism to be parried by Thomas C. Platt? [Applause.] No; this pretence that it is the Republican Party—no, I go further and say, the pretence that this is a Republican machine, is not true. This is not a Republican machine. It is a private and personal machine of half a dozen men—I don't know anything against any of them.

I must not detain you here. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Go at it."] Is there anything more we can do? [Laughter, and cries of "Rake them up."]

Well, I think there is one thing that we have not tried as yet, and I think we ought to try it on these men at Albany. They think we do not affect them, and they feel that they are not responsible to us, and think they cannot be damaged by their acts. If it were a case where their own constituents were interested they would feel differently. But their own constituents are standing silent.

Time for Some "Firing."

Now I feel, my friends, that the people are all right, but in one respect they are not quite right; they are silent when they ought to speak, and they ought to speak to their representatives in thunder tones. Those men are deaf to all voices, but they will hear very quickly a voice coming from their part of the State.

I am reminded of an incident which occurred in the rebellion—not a very late rebellion. During the campaign on the Peninsula there was a gallant Confederate soldier, a General, stationed with his division in proximity to his enemy. He was a very gallant man, but he was exceedingly deaf; he could hardly hear anything. One time he had occasion to retire for a few moments to a little booth near his headquarters, and while he was there a big cannon on a Federal gunboat and the whole Federal artillery burst out into terrific thunderburst and canonnade. The whole firmament shook and trembled with the effect of it; and the gallant General, a little conscious that something was going on, emerged from his retirement, and said to his aides: "Do I hear a firing?" [Laughter.]

Well, what we want this Legislature to hear is "firing," [Applause,] and when their constituents speak to them they will hear "firing." [Laughter.]

Now, that is one thing more that we can do, and if that fails and all fails, we shall lose this bill. Well, what of that? What shall we do then? Shall we sink back into despair, despondency, and inactivity, and confess that popular government is a failure and that an aroused people are absolutely incapable, by means of party action, of improving their condition and relieving themselves from their evil? Shall that be our condition? No.

I have lived long enough to learn that we do not accomplish a great deal of good compared with what we desire at any one time. There is an immense deal of time before us. The field is all before us and there is an army before us still to come, and I, for one—and I hope you, too—prefer a life of activity, of struggle on behalf of honesty and good causes to a life of ignoble ease. [Applause.]

These parties who stand now as our foes and enemies are the same as the men with whom we have just been connected. There is no more difference between them than there was between Gorgonious and Euphylus, if I may use the comparison. They are alike in their hopes, alike in their character, alike in their aims, and alike in their future; and, if this crowd, represented by a so-called Republican king, or the Republican machine, succeeds in getting into control and into power in this city, we shall have a repetition of the same miseries, disgrace, and shamelessness without name.

There is one thing about it; this people now are driven out into the open. They have kept in the dark, as it were, and we did not know with whom we were fighting. Now they are coming out into the open, and, if they wish a challenge a contest with the forces of intelligence, justice, and right, let them come. [Applause.] There are other campaigns still to be fought, and we are ready to enter upon them. Are not you also? [Applause and cries of "Yes!"]

These objects are just and right, and we mean to gain them and shall gain them in the future, whether it be long or short.

I listened with infinite pleasure to my friend, Mr. Root, in his remarks as to the attitude of Mayor Strong, and in reference to the movement, the commencement of which he hailed as an opportunity for the separation of municipal politics from State and National politics. [Applause.]

It is an earnest of the many victories we are yet to gain, to the end of the improvement of society within our midst; and that municipal government is a concern of the highest importance, and should be conducted by the voters of the municipality. [Applause.]

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE SPEAKS.

There Should Be No Partisanship in Municipal Affairs.

The next speaker was Gen. Wager Swayne. Among other things he said:

The Republican Party, like other parties, has its State and National Conventions; so surely as there comes in this State another State Convention of that party, I hope to see our friend, Elihu Root, moving, and to see it unanimously accrried that it is the judgment of the Republican Party that contests over municipal affairs should be exclusively non-partisan.

I hope to see the Republican Party pledge itself without any reserve or qualification to non-partisanship in municipal affairs. May I say that I hope to see the Democratic Party doing the same thing? When we do that we shall be safe. We shall never be safe, I think, until that is done. We are here, confronted with one salient feature of the situation, that we are linked with crime. Crime sits on the bench, and in your name and my name administers in behalf of selfish interests a travesty of justice, and we go to the Legislature and we ask to be relieved from that, and nearly five months have gone by, and apparently that criminal is not as near to his tenure of office as one would have expected him to be to a rope's end the morning after the disclosure before the Lexow committee.

Now, what are we going to do about it? We are going to do two things. In the first place, no matter who the man is, no question of party, no question of people, no question of time, no question of circumstances, no question of hesitation upon any ground; the man who keeps linked in that connection shall himself be linked in that connection, in my mind and in yours, I think, henceforth, forevermore.

Other Things Wanted.

Now, there are two or three other simple things we want. We want the children in our schools, we want our schoolrooms, taken out from under the eaves of Tammany Hall. We propose to have it done. And we want our police so circumstanced that it shall be to their interests and safety and advantage to be honest and be faithful, and not required by their interest and safety and advantage to be dishonest and unfaithful.

Now, we want one thing more. We want our elections separated from our Police Department and administration. It is monstrous and intolerable. It is unreasonable on every ground to assert that because a man is qualified to catch a thief that for him he is qualified to take charge of an election booth; that because a man is fit to be the head of a detective bureau he is qualified to administer our election law. We propose to have the police attend to the duties of police, and the Commissioners of Election take charge of the elections and attend to them.

JOHN VAN WORMER'S WORDS.

Winking at the Raising of Money to Defeat Justice Must Stop.

The last speaker of the evening was John Van Wormer, a member of the Republican County Committee, and formerly Secretary of the Union League Club.

Among other things he said:

Now we have everything else here, Mr. Chairman, but practical politics. Everybody knows that nothing is ever accomplished in this work without organization. Everybody knows that parties are held responsible for convention and platform utterances, and why? Because in the nature of things parties must represent the people, and n the name must designate their rulers.

Now, gentlemen, you are all citizens of the City of New-York, or the State of New-York, and each one of you has a personal duty to perform, man or woman, just the same. Now, are you performing it? We have sent out a magnificent message to the citizens of the State outside our municipal limits, but what are we going to put behind that message in November?

Now, Sir, I occupy a unique position to-night, of being a member of the Republican County Committee, out I fought for the Committee of Seventy platform. [Applause,] and I don't consider that I am one whit the less a good Republican on account of that fact.

If you are going to have these magnificent results, remember that eternal vigilance is the price of reform, and you cannot get along without it, ladies and gentlemen. When you create the moral sentiment or include the moral principle, you do it after repeated efforts in that direction. Men and women are not born comprehending the principles or the application of those things. They are educated up to that point.

You decry the practical politician. You can't exist for a moment without the practical politician. The only way to introduce the changes which are necessary is to have all the people represented at the primaries and in the organization.

As Mr. Carter says the Legislature will not need to be reminded as to what this city wants, but we cannot get it from men who are united under the thraldom of factional political example and control. Do you suppose for an instant that a party embodying and representing the intelligence and power that the Republican Party has always represented in this State and city could be dominated by one man if there were not criminal indifference on the part of a vast multitude of men? [Applause.]

Never, Sir, never! One man spoke of those things because of personal expediency. [Applause.] There is such a thing as personal expediency. You saw it manifested in this city, too. Rich men, powerful men, cower before the domination of Tammany Hall. For what? Favors received. [Applause.] And you arraigned a Republican Party for doing what? The same thing. [Applause.] Yielding to expediency.

You are alarmed because there is a rumor that money has been raised to defeat the ends of justice which we are asking for. Hasn't it been going on all through this generation? Haven't you known of it? And what have you done about it? You winked at it a good many times. [Applause.] And you want to stop; you want to stop right now. And if you do, you will get results. The Republican Party is all right. If it had not been it would never have survived the foolishness of its leaders, [laughter and applause,] and that is not the only organization that has had fools for its leaders, either.

For fine cake,

light and wholesome, fine grained, and that keeps moist and fresh, no leavening agent equals

Cleveland's Baking Powder

The best that money can buy.

LETTER FROM DR. PARKHURST

Sorry He Could Not Be Present—The Resolutions Adopted.

After the speeches, Chairman Larocque read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who had been expected to speak, but could not be present. Dr. Parkhurst said in his letter, which was received with applause:

I have reached the point where I dare not push myself any further for a few days. I ought to have gone out of town a few weeks ago, as I planned. The meeting will go on just as well to-night without me, but I wish I could be there to bear my part.

Mr. Larocque then called for a vote on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were adopted with a shout.

The address read by Mr. Carter was formally adopted at the close of that gentleman's speech.

THE PROFESSOR'S FAST HORSE DISFIGURED

Faculty of St. Stephen's Investigating a Peculiar Affair.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 27.—The students at St. Stephen's Episcopal College, at Annandale, have complained for some time of the rigorous discipline of the Rev. George Anthony, one of the Faculty.

Mr. Anthony has a high-spirited and valuable horse, which carries him to the mission churches in the vicinity of Annandale, and which he stables in Mr. Sand's barn. This morning it was discovered that during last night the hair had been shaved off the horse's tail, also from his foretop and fetlocks, and even his flowing, glossy mane was missing.

The work had evidently been done with a razor, in clumsy hands, for the horse's tail was hacked and cut to the bone in some places, and the animal was otherwise mutilated. There is no evidence that the act was that of a student, but an investigation is on foot, and a strong effort will be made by the college Faculty to place the responsibility where it belongs. The horse's injuries are not such as to permanently disable him, but it will be several weeks before he can appear in public.

Among the students the outrage is generally condemned.

A Discount for the Prayer.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The following story is told in The Epworth Era of the Rev. H. S. Thrall, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Texas: In company with a number of itinerants who were on their way to conference, Dr. Thrall stopped to spend the night with an old farmer. It was the custom then to settle the bill at night, so that they might rise about 3 o'clock in the morning and ride a good way before breakfast, and lie by in the heat of the day. Dr. Thrall, acting as spokesman of the party, said to the old farmer after supper: "We are a company of Methodist preachers going to conference. If you will get the family together we will have prayers with you." After prayers one by one settled his bill. Dr. Thrall's turn came and he asked for his bill. The old farmer said: "Well, parson, I charged the rest 25 cents, but bein' as you prayed for us so good, I won't charge you but 20 cents." The brethren had the laugh on Dr. Thrall.

A Brakeman's Hat.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An innovation in hats for railroad men has made its appearance among Reading brakemen. It is an ordinary cap, with an extraordinary peak about three inches in length and made of celluloid, which, being transparent, enables the worker to bend low his head, escape the flying cinders, and at the same time see what is going on through the peak of his cap.

A HARD-WORKING WOMAN

—sooner or later suffers from backache, nervous, worn-out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, dragging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it's woman's special tonic and nervine; it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women—the medicine to cure it is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches, pains and weaknesses of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls just entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of life."

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

CURES THE WORST CASES.

MRS. CLARK.

Mr. HOMER CLARK, of *No. 208 West 3d Street, Sioux City, Ia.*, writes: "My wife was troubled with female weakness, and ulcers of the uterus. She had been doctoring with every doctor of any good reputation, and had spent lots of money in hospitals, but to no purpose. She continued to get worse. She was greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but as a last resort we tried a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We had seen some of your advertisements, and Mr. Cummings, a west-side druggist, advised us to try a bottle. We tried it with the following results: The first bottle did her so much good that we bought another, and have continued until she has been cured."

A CRISIS IN THE CABINET

Sir Charles Tupper Quits the Dominion Government.

A RESULT OF THE SCHOOL AGITATION

Rumors of Other Ministerial Resignations to Come—The Remedial Order May Be Rejected by Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—The trouble over the Manitoba school case and the passing of the remedial order for separate schools in the Province of Manitoba is the origin of trouble which has brought on a political crisis in the Cabinet.

The resignation of J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, was accepted by the Premier yesterday, and to-day Sir Mackenzie Bowell has before him the resignation of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice, the most prominent member in the Government. Sir Charles is known all over the United States as the British agent in the Bering Sea fisheries case. On the death of Sir John Thompson he was made Minister of Justice, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Premier. He was looked upon as the successor of Sir Mackenzie in the Premiership. In the maritime provinces he has been the leader of the Conservative Party ever since his father, the High Commissioner in London, forsook Dominion politics.

It was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper who prepared the remedial order against Manitoba in the school case. It was made and so framed as to do duty politically in the general elections which at that time were to come off before a session. When the remedial order was passed by the Cabinet the question of dissolution was immediately taken up. It was voted down and a motion to summon Parliament was carried. Sir Charles protested, but without avail. He has not attended a Cabinet meeting since, and now he insists that his resignation be accepted. If the matter cannot be patched up, his retirement will be a big blow to the Government.

The rumor is current to-night that Mr. Foster, the Finance Minister, may also retire. He, too, was opposed to the session.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 27.—The remedial order of the Dominion Government on parochial schools will be brought up for discussion in the Legislature Thursday evening.

Many believe that the Government will consent to no compromise. The Government has three courses open to it, either to obey literally the sweeping federal mandate, backed as far as it may be said to be by the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, to peremptorily refuse to obey it, or to adopt the middle course of endeavoring to arrive at a compromise with the Catholic minority, and thus settle the question amicably within the Province. Premier Greenway's private organ, discussing the question, says:

We are asked to restore the Catholic separate school system that was in operation previous to 1890. Let Quebec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made. Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice, too much regard for truth and equity to recognize as a religious aristocracy, an element of its population by no means the most worthy.

As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the ideals of the nineteenth century, Manitobans will not silently submit to the preposterous demand that they should turn back the wheels of progress three hundred years. They will stubbornly refuse to supplant modern civilization by mediævalism. This whole question is not a quarrel between Manitoba and the Dominion; it is not even a quarrel between races and creeds; it is a struggle as to whether the ideals of the nineteenth century or the ideals of the dark ages shall prevail.

One of the principal questions to be discussed at the Orange Grand Lodge meeting, which opened here to-day, will be the remedial order. It is expected the lodge will make a strong protest.

TROUBLE OVER A POST OFFICE LOCATION

Rondout People Think Kingston Is Unduly Favored.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 27.—A free postal delivery system is to be established in Kingston, and although the people have got exactly what they have asked for for years—that is, free delivery from both ends of the city—a vigorous protest is entered.

The City of Kingston is composed of the villages of Kingston, Rondout, and Wilbur, and at present there is a Post Office in each.

The order granting free delivery fixed the main office at Kingston and literally wiped the name Rondout from the map. The down-town office will, after May 1, be known only as Station R. The Cornell Towing Company's offices, the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the Romer & Tremper Steamboat Company, the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, the Newark Lime and Cement Company, and many other extensive business concerns are at Rondout, and inasmuch as the Rondout office handles three times as much mail as Kingston, they consider it an injustice. They also think it will delay their mails from two to five hours each day, and a protest will be sent to Washington.

There has always been a feeling of rivalry between Kingston and Rondout, and the postal discussion has increased its bitterness. Wilbur people are also displeased with the new arrangement.

INSPECTING SMALL ARMS FOR THE NAVY

Only One Gun Has Thus Far Stood Department Tests.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Lieut. Nathan C. Twining of the navy has succeeded Lieut. Albert C. Dieffenbach as Inspector of Naval Ordnance here. Lieut. Dieffenbach, who has been stationed in Hartford for two years, has been ordered to the Olympia, which will go into commission April 1.

The duties of Lieut. Twining as Inspector are performed in this city, Springfield, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Providence, R. I., and Lynn, Mass. The carriages and mounts are made at Providence, the cartridges at Bridgeport, and the projectiles at Lynn. The Hotchkiss guns are made at the Pratt & Whitney works, and the United States Navy revolvers at Colt's. At New-Haven inspections are made at the Winchester Repeating Rifle Works.

Lieut. Twining also succeeds Lieut. Dieffenbach on the Naval Small Arms Board, which will resume the examination of small arms for the naval service in April. James P. Lee, the inventor of the original Lee magazine gun, is at work here on a new arm that is to be submitted to the board for trial. A new model Lee gun has been completed for competition. It has a fixed magazine containing five cartridges when charged. Two hundred and seventy-five cartridges have been fired from it, and it is in fine condition for the tests that are to be made.

Fifteen guns have been tried before the board, only one of which has gone through the tests successfully thus far. This is the Lugae gun, submitted by a Prussian company. The Prussians used their own ammunition, and not the United States standard ammunition, which is more difficult to handle. The inventor of the improved Lee arm is E. G. Parkhurst of this city, who has rendered important service in the past in developing the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun.

—The Spring exhibition of the Cincinnati Museum Association will open May 19 and close June 0. Original works in oil, water color, pastel, and sculpture will be received May 10 and 11. Blanks are to be sent in May 1, addressed to A. T. Goshorn, Director, Cincinnati Museum.

SWEET
CAPORAL
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REPUBLICANS ARE HAPPY

Peace Patched Up in the Party Ranks in the Legislature.

COMPROMISE ON THE POLICE BILLS

The Lexow Measures to be Amended in Two Particulars and Will Be Passed Early Next Week in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 27.—Unless all signs go wrong, the Republican machine is back upon the track, with practically all hands aboard. There is abundant evidence to-night that a modus vivendi has been established between Mayor Strong and the Platt forces. How long it may last must be a matter of pure conjecture. Republicans have had so little cause for congratulation for a month past that they are jubilant over even a temporary respite. They are realizing as a party seldom did before how really pleasant it is for brethren to dwell in peace together.

And all this has come about because there is very good reason for a belief that the Lexow Police bills will pass, with certain amendments that will be acceptable to everybody. These amendments are two in number. That which affects the Reorganization bill simply provides that members of the force, when on trial, shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

That which will be proposed to the bi-partisan bill is exactly on the lines predicted exclusively in The New-York Times of Monday last. It will strike out the elective clause entirely, and will thus put all future Boards of Police, equally with the present, under the appointive power of the Mayor. The bi-partisan principle will be maintained.

These amendments will be presented when the bills are called up by Senator Lexow to-morrow. They will be ordered adopted, the measure will be reprinted, and finally passed early next week. This, at least, is the programme as at present arranged. There have been already numerous shifts of plans on these bills, so that even the spirit of prophecy grows faint and refuses to commit itself, but there seems to be a practical unanimity to-night among Republican Senators that the course outlined will be adhered to.

The harbor into which Capt. Lexow and his crew are now steering is not an inviting one, nor is it one to their liking, but to the unfortunate mariner who has been buffeted so unmercifully it is a case of getting into any haven to escape the storm. Strangely enough, the pilot, who is at the wheel with Lexow, is said to be Mayor Strong. Lexow says it is, O'Connor says it is. Higgins, who affirms he knows the sturdy Mayor, says it is he also, and so there is nothing left, since the pilot will not speak directly, but to assume that his identity has been correctly described, or he would repudiate it.

Capt. Lexow declares, by all his love for popular renown, which is the polar star of his career, that he will get safely within the harbor bar, and without the aid of any of the Democratic wreckers of the Sullivan, Ahearn, or Wolff type. He says they could not get on board with grappling hooks, and rather than he should be dependent on their aid he would sink his ship. This sounds well, coming from the bearded master of rugger Rockland. When his crew was in mutiny last week, and when Reynolds, Stapleton, and Lamy had put himself and O'Connor below decks and had battened the hatches on them, Capt. Lexow was meek and weak as well.

Leaving figures aside, Senators Lexow and O'Connor seem to be in the unmeasured realm of delight which only comes to the politician who has escaped ruin, and has been able to do it without sailing about and executing a Napoleonic move from Moscow. They claim that the amendments quoted above will make the bills perfectly satisfactory to Mayor Strong, that their acceptance in no manner involves retreat from their own position, and that by their adoption there will be 18 Republican votes cast for the Bi-Partisan bill, and 17 for the Reorganization bill. These figures assume the presence of Senator Wolfert, who is at present ill at his home in Kings County.

The reason for their assurance as to the position of Mayor Strong comes from an interview had with the Mayor by Senators Higgins and Mullin last night. These gentlemen, when they returned to the Capitol to-day, announced informally, though with positiveness, that they could say the Lexow bills, if amended as indicated, would meet with the Mayor's approval. They would not say that in all other respects the bills were entirely satisfactory, but they were sufficiently so to insure his approval or at least escape the possibility of a veto.

Senators Higgins and Mullen had gone to New-York in consequence of an interview that had been arranged for them. Mr. Higgins had been sent a confidential letter by Mayor Strong, outlining his position. The gentleman who brought it to him had left here again on Monday night, and to test the authority of the letter Mr. Higgins, accompanied by Senator Mullen, went to New-York City last night. They saw the Mayor, and returned to-day. Neither would speak of the meeting, but it is a fact that the amendments to the bill were suggested by them, and that the present jubilant condition of the Republican Senatorial mind is due to a belief that they correctly interpreted the position of Mayor Strong when they say that he will approve the bills.

Senator Lexow paced the corridors of the Stanwix to-night and declared that the situation pleased him immensely. "The striking out of the election clause," said he, "will certainly have no opposition from me. I strongly opposed its insertion in the bills originally, and I will welcome its elimination from them. Of course, it will be impossible to pass the bills to-morrow should we adopt the proposed amendments, but we can at least place all our Republican friends on record for or against them. I think the situation has much improved since this morning. I have no doubt of the final passage of the bills, and I am satisfied that both Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong will approve them when they reach them."

Senator O'Connor seemed also pleased with the result of the visit of Senators Higgins and Mullin to Mayor Strong, and thought that at last some sort of an understanding had been reached. "I have been opposed to the elective feature all along," said he. "It was inserted only on the request of Senators Kilburn, Higgins, and Mullin, who, as I understand it, made it a condition of supporting the Bi-partisan Police bill. It was a mistake not to put the counsel clause in the original bill. While I realize the fact that granting the privilege of appeal would delay the reorganization of the police force indefinitely, it is but fair to give members of the permanent force the right to be represented by counsel when charges are preferred against them."

Senator Lamy, who was one of those who threatened to bolt the caucus agreement to support the bills, as recently reported, said to-night that he now felt inclined to vote for them with amendments suggested by, or agreeable to, the Mayor. Senator Stapleton also intimated that he proposed to vote with his party.

Senator Childs, who suddenly, on Monday night, declared his intention of going against the suicidal policy he thought the Platt men were pursuing, said that so long as Mayor Strong seemed to be satisfied, he certainly ought to be, and he would vote for the bills if amended agreeably to the Mayor's wishes.

Senator Reynolds still insists that unless his amendment is adopted giving officers dismissed a chance for appeal, he will certainly vote against the bills. Extraordinary efforts will be made to get Senator Wolfert here when the bills come up for final passage. Should Stapleton, Lamy, and Childs pull straight, it would not be necessary to bring Wolfert here to give Lexow a majority.

Senator Lexow very strongly denounced stories that he was depending on Tammany votes to pass his bills. "You can say for me," said he, "that I would rather the bills would be defeated a thousand times than be compelled to depend on Tammany votes to pass them. All stories of a deal to kill the Police Magistrates bill and other measures Tammany wants strangled are malicious falsehoods. So soon as we finish with the police reform bills we will take up the Police Magistrates bill and other reform measures. You can depend on that."

NO CONFERENCE, THE MAYOR SAYS

State Senators Did Not Call upon Him With Reference to Police Bills.

A story was printed yesterday to the effect that Senators Mullen, Higgins, and Kilburn held a conference with Mayor Strong at his residence Tuesday night; that the meeting was arranged by Elihu Root, and that the topic discussed was the police reorganization measures.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mayor Strong yesterday what truth there was in the story. He said:

"It is not true that Senators Mullen, Kilburn, and Higgins called on me. Elihu Root did call on me last night. He came from Albany, and there was a desire that I should express an opinion in relation to the police reorganization measures. I adhered to the policy of not interfering in any way with the work of the legislators."

"It has been stated that you would favor the Bi-Partisan Police bill if the power were given to you to review the work of the Commissioners doing the reorganization."

"The only explanation I can give of that is that early in the week I had a talk on that subject with one of the Assemblymen from this city, whose name I do not now recall. We were talking in a general way about the bills, and I said that I did not believe that a bill providing for a single-headed commission could get through this Legislature, and that as perhaps three-fourths of the Republican voters of this city were in favor of a bi-partisan board, I would not oppose that provision. I do not think that any measure but one providing for a bi-partisan commission will pass this year. I expressed no opinion whatever in that talk about any provision giving me a review of the work of the Commissioners who do the reorganization of the department."

The Mayor said that there was no truth whatever in the story that the State Senators mentioned had called on him in reference to the matter, and that he had no engagement to meet them. He expressed the hope that adequate reform legislation would be granted to this city.

Talked About O'Brien's Candidacy.

Major M. C. Dougherty and Henry Campbell of the O'Brien organization called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a talk with him, presumably upon the candidacy of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien for Police Commissioner. There is a growing impression that Mayor Strong will leave the Police Board as it is until some police reorganization law is signed by Gov. Morton.

NUMBER OF BUCKET SHOPS CLOSED

Assignment of Malcolm & Waterbury of Chicago Causes the Closing of Twenty-seven Branch Houses.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The firm of Malcolm & Waterbury, which did an extensive "bucket-shop" business in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa, made an assignment to-day to George Wiley, a Board of Trade man. The crash came suddenly at the noon hour, in the head office of the concern, Room 52, 121 La Salle Street, which was in charge of T. B. Waterbury.

The liabilities, it is understood, are $30,000 and the assets nothing.

The house was heavily on the bear side of the market, and the recent rise in wheat and pork proved too much for the firm.

The assignment was immediately followed by the closing of the twenty-seven branch offices, which were connected by a system of leased wires with the Chicago office. In Illinois, outside of Chicago, the firm did business at Sterling, Dixon, Clinton, Odell, Pontiac, Lexington, Lincoln, Atlanta; in Iowa, at Davenport, Newton, Colfax, Des Moines, Stuart, Atlantic, Walnut, Cedar Rapids, Tama, Marshalltown, Nevada, Boone, Jefferson, Carroll, and Logan; in Nebraska, at Omaha and Lincoln, and in Missouri at St. Louis.

O. F. Malcolm, the other member of the firm, was in charge of the Omaha office.

WILLIE TRIED RUNNING AWAY

But He Got Homesick, and He Will "Be Good" Now.

A general alarm was sent out by both the Brooklyn and New-York police yesterday for William, the twelve-year-old son of Dr. William H. Hayne of 1,704 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who ran away from school on Monday morning.

The boy was found in this city late last night at the home of Charles Bund, 2,988 ThirdAvenue. He had been taken in on Monday night by the Bunds, to whom he told a heartrending tale of being without father or mother.

He gave his address in Brooklyn, but said that he had been set adrift from home with only 15 cents.

Willie got a little homesick Tuesday, and told about his father, whereupon Mr. Bund notified the police. Dr. Hayne had some difficulty in persuading the boy to return with him last night, but threats of a reform school prevailed on him to go home and "be good again."

Saved His Brother, May Die Himself.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 27.—The dwelling of J. P. Nelson, together with the outbuildings of a large dairy farm, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Ten cows, a number of calves, and other cattle were burned to death. The family escaped, although all members were badly burned. Two of the children, a boy fourteen years old, and a girl, five months old, may die. The boy might have escaped without injury, but he hunted around the burning house until he found a younger brother, whom he rescued from seemingly inevitable death.

Langdon S. Ward Ill.

BOSTON, March 27.—Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is ill at his home, in Newton Centre, with cancer of the liver. It will be thirty years in June since he became Treasurer of the board.

JAMAICA'S NEW TARIFF BILL

The Government Rebuked by the Legislative Council, Which Promptly Defeats the Measure.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 19.—The Legislative Council made short work to-day of the Government's proposed tariff. After a brief debate, the measure was thrown out by a vote of 6 to 3, and the scheme to create a surplus in the colonial revenues and incidentally hit the United States a blow for withdrawing from the reciprocity arrangement with Jamaica came to naught.

The increase in revenues was the chief argument in favor of the bill, but the tone of the remarks made by its opponents indicated a decided unwillingness to grant such increase. The Government was very pointedly told that the estimated surplus of over $140,000 to March 31, 1896, was sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Experience had shown that surpluses were very easily dissipated, and the proposed tariff would increase the cost to the people of staple articles of food.

The Government ought to feel itself greatly chagrined at the defeat of the Tariff bill. Gov. Sir Henry Blake intimated at the opening of the present session of the Council that such a measure would be introduced, putting it then on the ground that the United States had withdrawn from the reciprocal relations by which the colony had sacrificed $125,000 to $150,000 annually of its revenue. But this invitation to revenge fell singularly flat. The people manifested no burning desire for such satisfaction, and when the measure was introduced the perfidy of the United States was scarcely mentioned. The newspapers vigorously opposed the bill, and when the Government tried to cram it down the throats of the people by refusing to allow it to go to a committee it lost its last chance.

Jamaicans may lack enterprise, but they have some saving common sense. The United States is too good a customer to offend simply to provide a dangerously tempting surplus. Of the exports of the colony for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1894—the latest for which official figures are obtainable—the United States took 57.3 per cent., while the United Kingdom took only 26.7 per cent. The hint that retaliatory duties or discriminations against the United States—and the proposed tariff was as clearly directed against American products as though it had been entitled "An act to increase duties on goods imported from the United States"—might suggest to the United States a duty on bananas, was possibly not without effect. Taken altogether, the solemn effort to arouse a feeling against Uncle Sam, and with it haul the Government's chestnuts out of the fire, was a ridiculous failure, and a jingo policy had to fall back on the desirability of a larger surplus. "With that," the people have practically told the Government, "we won't trust you."

ROBERT MANTELL IN A NEW PLAY

He Produces "The Husband," an Adaptation of "Retribution."

ALBANY, March 27.—At the Leland Opera House to-night Robert Mantell produced a new play called "The Husband," an adaptation by Espy Williams of Tom Taylor's "Retribution." The play is in four acts, with the scenes laid in La Rochelle and in Paris, France.

Mr. Mantell was seen as Capt. Lefevre, a French naval officer.

The story is that of a young Captain in the French Navy, whose wife, in his absence, becomes the victim of his friend, who afterward discards her to marry another. The Captain determines to have revenge by making love to his false friend's wife. He succeeds in alienating her affections by proving to her that her husband is deceiving her. In the end he discovers that he is really in love with her himself. A duel follows, in which the Captain kills his wife's betrayer.

The announcement that Mr. Mantell would appear in a new play created much local interest, and the theatre was filled in every part. The performance was received with many demonstrations of approval by the audience.

AN OFFICE FOR A NEWSPAPER MAN

Francis A. Crandall Named to be Superintendent of Documents.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The news comes here from Buffalo that the Public Printer has appointed Francis A. Crandall of Buffalo to be Superintendent of Documents, under the new bill providing for the printing and distribution of documents. This is an appointment provided to be made by the Public Printer, and Mr. Benedict has chosen the man who was spoken of as likely to get the office which Mr. Benedict holds.

Mr. Crandall is known very well here as a newspaper man, and among his friends at home is spoken of as a man of excellent organizing ability. He will have charge of a very important part of the reform begun by the passage of the Printing bill.

His bureau of the Public Printing Office will take charge of and distribute the quotas of public documents, seeing to it that only a sufficient number of them are bound and sent out to comply with the law, and the requests of members of the Senate and House. The second-hand dealers will have a little more difficulty in getting possession of the quotas of members, but there will be a better supply to libraries and to individuals who want the documents for use and not for commerce.

Woman Sued for Breach of Promise.

From The Troy Times, March 25.

A rare case is being considered by the Rutland County court, in Vermont, in which Mr. Forbes, a resident of New-Hampshire, sues Mrs. F. A. Morse of West Rutland for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Mrs. Morse is sister of the plaintiff's deceased wife, as well as of the deceased wife of her present husband, and much interest is manifested in the outcome.

Two Brothers Commit Suicide.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 27.—Samuel and John Gibbs, brothers and farmers, who live in the interior of Green County, committed suicide this morning by drowning in the Nolachucky River. They had been in financial straits for some time.

Armenian Atrocities to be Confirmed.

LONDON, March 27.—The Times's correspondent in Vienna says that the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Armenian massacres is likely to confirm the most ghastly accounts that have been published.

Expulsion of Hebrews from Russia.

VIENNA, March 27.—It is reported that almost 200 Hebrews have been expelled from Kieff, Russia, since March 15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Summit, N. J., March 27.—Wilson's dry goods store burned; loss, $10,000.

Oregon, Ill., March 27.—Fire caused a loss of $50,000 in the business section of this town last night.

Decatur, Ind., March 27.—The large stock barn, cattle, and hog sheds, and granaries on the farm of Robinson & Co. burned; loss, $40,000.

SUES FOR DOWER RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

the 1st day of January, 1870, A. D., and between the 28th day of December, 1869, and the 18th day of January, 1870, but the exact day plaintiff is now unable to state because of the great lapse of time, and she lived with the said Benjamin Richardson as his wife, from the time of said marriage to the day of his death, in February, 1889, at his several residences, in said City of New-York, to wit: Nos. 614, 684, and 692 Eighth Avenue; 266 West Forty-third Street, 511 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 63 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and plaintiff also visited with said Benjamin Richardson at divers times at the residence of Mr. Wesley Canfield, in the City of Philadelphia; at the residence of Mr. Moses Richardson, in the City of Baltimore, Md.; at the Pomona House, Fruitport, Mich., and at divers other hotels and residences of friends of said Benjamin Richardson, deceased, and of this plaintiff within the United States of America.

The heirs only consented to this payment after a long protest. Almost before the ink was dry on the last receipt given for the final payment on account of the $50,000, the twenty-seven suits now pending were begun.

Washburn, the managing executor, had secured releases from the alleged widow on all the property that Capt. Richardson owned at the time of his death, including the big batch sold at auction last Tuesday, but he had not secured releases on the real estate which he had sold during his lifetime. The Captain was constantly buying and selling, and he always passed title as a single man.

Mrs. Burl's lawyers therefore hunted up all the persons who had bought lands and houses from the Captain, and filed lis pendens on the property, tying it up, pending the issue of suits they began against the owners to impress Mrs. Burl's dower right. As Capt. Richardson had in each case given a warranty deed, the persons sued came into court, and had the Richardson estate substituted as the real defendant. The property affected includes:

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, east of Park Avenue, owned by Maria Braun.

Northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue, owned by William Havens.

A lot, owned by Mary Maguire, in One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 205 feet east of Park Avenue.

A lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, west of Third Avenue, owned by Robert Davidson.

A lot on Mott Avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owned by Henry McAleenan.

Southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, owned by William A. Hynes.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, owned by John Davidson.

A lot on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, west of Sixth Avenue, owned by Horatio B. Cushman.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owned by W. E. D. Stokes.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, east of Madison Avenue, owned by John S. Spencer.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, owned by Anna Larney.

Lot on One Hundred and Fourth Street, eighty feet west of Park Avenue, owned by Catherine Van Alst.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, east of Third Avenue, owned by Justus Cooke.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, west of Lexington Avenue, owned by Mary Conlon.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Second Avenue, owned by John L. Hulshof.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east of Fourth Avenue, owned by Annie Conlon.

Lot on Willett Street, north of Rivington, owned by Morris Goldberg.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Second Avenue, owned by Mary Worley Platzek.

Lot on south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Second Avenue, owned by Carmela Palermo.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, owned by Maria E. Servoss.

Lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, west of Sixth Avenue, owned by W. Ulman.

Lot on north side of Forty-fourth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, owned by G. W. Thedford.

Two lots on east side of Eighth Avenue, south of Forty-fourth Street, owned by Gospel Tabernacle Church.

All, or practically all, of this property is highly improved. In a few instances the present owners have bought off Mrs. Burl's claims in order to release their property without waiting for an adjudication of her claims. But in the majority of cases the owners have turned the responsibility over to the Richardson estate, and the heirs have served notice on the executors that they must defend the actions.

The heirs have joined in a suit to remove both Washburn and Mrs. Richardson as executors of the estate, as told in The New-York Times last week. One of their complaints against the executors is the manner in which Mrs. Burl's claims have been handled, and before the present cases are ended there may be charges of collusion. But this is almost the least of the grievances put forward by the heirs, who, through their attorneys, ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Charles H. Beckett, and M. C. Milnor, charge the executors with the "grossest thievery, fraud, and embezzlement."

Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, who, with Mr. Washburn, now controls the estate, is the wife of Joseph Richardson, a brother of Capt. Richardson. The two brothers were always conspicuous figures in their peculiar ways. Joseph is the possessor of a fortune estimated at $30,000,000. He is one of the principal owners of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company, of the Mexican Central Railroad Company, and of several Southern railroad companies, and controls water works properties all over the country.

But his greatest fame arises from the fact that he built and lives in the narrowest house in the world. This remarkable structure, only five feet wide, known as the "Spite House," is at the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. When Eighty-second Street was cut through, Mr. Richardson, who has been always a very keen hunter after the almighty dollar, found himself the owner of a corner lot only five feet wide. The owner of the adjoining property naturally wanted to buy the strip and make it a part of his lot, but Mr. Richardson set such a high price that the other man could not buy. To get even, the five-foot house was erected, and Mr. Richardson has lived in it ever since with his family. He got permits for bay windows to extend over the sidewalk, and by means of these he managed to get room enough to breathe. Not another house in New-York, he has often declared since, is half so comfortable, and none is certainly more interesting.

Benjamin was even more eccentric in many ways than Joseph. He was about eighty years old when he died, and for a quarter of a century or more he had been a well-known figure. His most notable feature physically was an enormous beard that reached almost to his toes. Ordinarily the old man wore this terrible beard neatly braided inside his clothing, but on state occasions, and there were a great many state occasions in "Old Captain Ben's" life, he let it out, flowing in the wind like a great mantle.

In his day Capt. Richardson had traveled all over the earth, and he was among the pioneers of 1849 that started in the gold rush for California. He afterward led a number of caravans across the plains, and it was from this that he got his title of Captain. With all his peculiarities, the old man had, like his brother, a sharp business sense, and accumulated a snug fortune, which he invested in real estate in this city, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, with the result that he became a millionaire.

One of the things that gave him more fame than anything else, not even excepting his great beard, was the ownership of an alleged "Washington coach." This vehicle, a most antique-looking affair, had, he stoutly maintained, belonged to George Washington. The genuineness of this claim was often circumstantially attacked, but the old man clung to his belief, and managed to impress a great many other people with it. In consequence he would often be invited to take part, with his venerated coach, in historical celebrations, like the Philadelphia Centennial, the Columbus Centennial in this city, and similar affairs. On such occasions the old man was as proud as a King, and his long beard fluttered in the wind to the great joy of the gazing thousands.

Nor was the Washington coach the only relic Capt. Richardson had. He lived with some of his grandchildren in a big, old-fashioned colonial mansion that still stands at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue. This old house was crammed from cellar to garret with miscellaneous collections of curiosities ranging from stuffed monkeys to the flag that was half-masted on the United States Legation Building, London, when Lincoln was shot. The Captain happened to be in London at the time, and with his usual instinct for collecting trophies he got hold of the flag, and whenever the opportunity offered afterward it played an important part along with the Washington coach.

William O. Campbell, Mrs. Burl's attorney, when seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"I cannot say anything at this time about these suits. It would not be consistent with the best interests of my client, as we hope to effect compromises. Besides, even if it was in such shape as to warrant publication, I could not give it to The Times. I am counsel for The World, and am under contract to give the story to The World when the time arrives that I can make it public."

WRANGLING OVER IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Treasurer Knapp Begins an Action Against Mayor Sanford.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 27.—The war being waged by City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City against Mayor H. S. Sanford and the General Improvement Commission goes merrily on, with Mr. Knapp in the lead.

Mr. Knapp recently brought the General Improvement Commission to a standstill by refusing to sign additional bonds until certain provisions of the law under which the commission was organized were complied with, and he was upheld by the courts. He now seeks to obtain custody of the general improvement bonds which have been retained by Mayor Sanford since Mr. Knapp took office on the first of the year.

Accompanied by a clerk, a few days ago, Mr. Knapp waited on the Mayor, and made a formal demand for the bonds, alleging that they should be placed in the Finance Department. Mayor Sanford refused to comply with the demand, and this morning he was served with papers in an action begun by Mr. Knapp to compel him to turn over the bonds.

Treasurer Knapp also alleges that the bonds are being disposed of contrary to the provisions of the General Improvement act, which stipulates that the bonds shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. Instead of doing this, Mr. Knapp says that the Commissioners are using them to pay the contractors as the payments fall due, and that in December last $385,000 in bonds was paid to Contractors Sheehan and O'Brien for work done. Furthermore, Mr. Knapp charges that the bonds are being issued in an irregular manner, and will not mature in the years designated by the act. Mayor Sanford will have until April 4 next to answer Mr. Knapp's writ.

Two Held on Murder Charges.

Police Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday discharged Edward Ryan, Richard Furfey, James Buchanan, Theodore Duckworth, William Anderson, and Joseph Anderson, who were arrested in connection with the murder of James Anderson.

He held Charles Fuhrmann and Robert Slater on the charge of murder.

The Nervous Man

is very much in evidence in these days. The nervous woman should not always monopolize the advertisements. Great difference of opinion exists as to the best treatment for both. Some say they need "a good talking to," others "a change of scene," others "something to occupy the mind," but what the nervous person really needs is *wholesome food which he or she can digest*, for the nervous man is always an improperly nourished man, and nervousness generally begins with inability to digest food. It is therefore very important that all

Should Know About Cottolene.

If food is cooked with this new vegetable product instead of lard, a change will be seen and before long the nervous man will be found to eat well, digest well, sleep well and act well. This is not theory—it is history, and the cook for nervous men and women may benefit them with Cottolene.

It is sold everywhere in one, three and five pound tins, with the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every package.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, New York.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Our store is the best for Carpets. Best in qualities, prices, patterns, variety, and terms of payment. You can tell this by looking and asking questions.

We are so enthusiastic about our new Spring Stock that we nearly forget we have a fine Furniture stock.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Fulton Av., near Pulton St.

KILLED HER, THEN HIMSELF

Actor John Bigelow and Actress Amy Thill Found Dead.

HIS FINGERS CLUTCHED A REVOLVER

Her Apartments the Scene of the Tragedy—No Cause Known for the Act—Said that He Was in Love with Her.

The little colony of actresses and actors living near Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirtieth Streets, was thrown into a state of excitement last night by the news that two theatrical people, one of them an actress who had played in several good companies in this city, and the other an actor who had been out of an engagement for about a year, had been found dead in a room in West Twenty-fourth Street.

It was evident that the man had shot the woman and then killed himself, for he was found with a revolver clutched in his hand, while near by lay the body of the young woman with three bullet holes in her head.

The causes that led to the deed may never be known, for nothing was left to show that the act was premeditated, and nothing has been learned that would indicate any reason for the actor's mad deed.

The murderer and suicide was John Bigelow, who for a year had lived at 231 West Thirty-eighth Street. His victim was Amy Thill, who, in addition to being an actress, was an artist's model, and who, with her sisters Marie and Alice, rented a room on the fourth floor of the Falk Building, 13 West Twenty-fourth Street, about nine months ago. She was very pretty and about twenty-five years of age. She appeared with Joseph Haworth's company in "Rosedale" at the Star Theatre last Spring.

Alice and Marie began two weeks ago an engagement with Dickson's "Incog" company, which was billed for Erie, Penn., last night, and soon after their departure Miss Amy announced to Janitor Coleman that she thought she would not occupy her room much longer, as she intended going on the road with a company soon.

Bigelow, who had been a frequent caller on Miss Thill, had not been seen about the house for a few weeks until Monday afternoon, when he called. He and the girl went out, and appeared in good spirits. When Miss Thill returned she laughed and announced that she intended sitting for some new pictures.

She did not sit for the pictures, and on Tuesday afternoon went to her room. That was the last that any one in the house saw of her until the bodies were found.

Martha Coleman, the colored janitor's wife, heard four sharp reports shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Thinking a water pipe had burst, she summoned her husband, and they examined the pipes, but found no breaks. Then they dropped the investigation.

It was Miss Thill's custom to be about at noon, but she did not appear. As nothing was seen or heard of her at 4:30 P. M. the janitor's wife summoned Oliver F. Mackuster, the manager of the house, and explained that strange noises had been heard, and that Miss Thill had not left her room during the day. Mrs. Coleman looked under the hall door of the room and saw a head upon the floor. This was enough, and Mr. Mackuster broke in the door.

On the floor, with his head by the foot of the bed, and his feet in the alcove, lay Bigelow. There was a hole in his right temple. Clutched in his right hand was a revolver with four of the five chambers empty. The wall was spattered with blood.

In the alcove room lay the dead body of Miss Thill. Her head was resting by the door, while her feet were under the washstand. She held a towel, and the basin was filled with water. Her face was covered with blood.

One bullet hole was under her left eye, another in her left cheek, and a third in the left side of the head. She had evidently been washing.

On one of the bureaus lay two letters in the woman's handwriting. One was addressed "S. S. Karsch, The Standard, 1,155 Broadway," and the other, "Madam Thill, 812 Mill Street, Minneapolis, Minn."

About the room were pictures of Miss Thill and her sisters, taken in groups and separately, and one of Bigelow with a mustache.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, after viewing the bodies, gave a permit for their removal to an undertaking establishment. The two sisters of the dead girl were notified.

The latter had posed for the pictures "Spring's Awakening" and "Reflection."

While the Coroner was in the room a gentleman called to see Miss Thill. When informed that she was dead he seemed much affected. He refused to give his name, but said Miss Thill had introduced him to Bigelow as an old friend.

Bigelow is said to have been the son of a retired lawyer, who was at one time Mayor of Morristown, N. J.

A. C. Burt, who was manager of the Sidney Drew company, knew Bigelow well, and also Miss Thill. Mr. Burt says that Bigelow met Miss Thill while both were members of the company, and he appeared to be in love with her. They left the company about Christmas last and both had been out of employment since, he refusing work on several occasions because Miss Thill would not be engaged.

Gus Spiro of Russell & Spiro, theatrical agents, of 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, saw Bigelow last week and said that he acted as though he was crazy. He was an eccentric comedian, and a very good actor, but drank a good deal.

Rebuked by Her Husband, She Killed Herself.

Mrs. Cora Shear, twenty years old, of 503 Eighth Avenue, committed suicide last night, by drinking carbolic acid.

Her husband, Lent Shear, an engineer, said last night that he accused her of drinking, whereupon she acknowledged it. He rebuked her and threatened to leave her.

She repaired to an inner room and took the poison. She died in Roosevelt Hospital two hours later.

The Institute of Mining Engineers.

OCALA, Fla., March 27.—Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers arrived at Ocala to-day. Two sessions of the institute will be held here, and the phosphate mines in this section will be inspected. The engineers will leave Friday for a tour of the State, which will include Tampa, Lake Worth, and other points of interest. The party will reach St. Augustine, Friday, April 5, and on Sunday, April 7, will leave for the North via Atlanta, where they will inspect the exposition grounds and buildings.

A Sick Woman's Narrow Escape.

LEBANON, Penn., March 27.—The bottling works of John F. Hain were burned to-day. Mrs. Harry Boyer, residing across the street, had a remarkable escape. A gas cylinder charged with a pressure of 120 pounds burst, and a large fragment was sent through the walls and across the street into the window of the house where she resides. Mrs. Boyer was sick in bed in the room which the cylinder entered. It shot across her room, through the head of her bed, and through the wall back of it. She was unhurt, but much frightened.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

SENOR MENDONCA SATISFIED

Has No Knowledge of His Promotion to the Supreme Bench of Brazil, and Is Content with His Post.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—If the Brazilian Minister, Señor Mendonca, is to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of his country, as stated in a Buenos Ayres dispatch, the fact is not known to him. Minister Mendonca is entirely satisfied with his duties as the Brazilian representative at Washington. It may be said, in passing, that the United States Government is equally satisfied with the Brazilian representative, and there is no reason to doubt that Señor Mendonca's own country is well satisfied that he shall remain at a post which he has filled for years with distinguished ability.

Moreover, it is not customary in Brazil to make appointments to the Supreme bench without first consulting the gentleman whom it is desired to place there. No intimation has come to Señor Mendonca that such is the desire of the Rio Janeiro Government, and he is disposed for this reason to doubt the correctness of the report. Replying to a question if he would accept the appointment if it were tendered to him, the Minister said it would be indelicate on his part to say what he would do under such circumstances, except that in a general way he is willing to remain at Washington, where his personal and official relations are so agreeable.

An appointment to the Brazilian Supreme Bench would be in one way a promotion, even for so prominent an official as the diplomatic representative at Washington or London or Paris. The salary of a Supreme Court Judge is $16,000 a year, which is slightly in excess of that paid to the Minister here. President Moraes is finding some difficulty in filling the two existing vacancies on the bench. A tender of one of these places was made to Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, who, it will be remembered, was one of the special representatives of Brazil to the United States during the Pan-American Congress. He declined the offer in order to finish a work on international law, upon which he is engaged. Alfonso Penna, the Governor of the State of Minas Geraes, has also been tendered one of the Judgeships, but he, too, declined for personal reasons. Minister Mendonca's private letters mention the names of other gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the vacancies, but thus far they remain unfilled.

Minister Mendonca's latest advices indicate that the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul are gradually disappearing. The State of Rio Grande do Sul has been in a ferment since the establishment of the republic, owing to the disappointed ambitions of several gentlemen who were prominent under the empire. President Moraes's Administration, Minister Mendonca says, is a wise and prudent one, and its effects are felt throughout the entire country. The crops are good, business is excellent, and a feeling of renewed security exists in all the States of the republic.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Prof. James E. Oliver.

Prof. James E. Oliver, a distinguished mathematician, who had been connected with Cornell University Faculty since 1871, died yesterday, after an illness of three months. He was the author of a number of standard mathematical works.

He was born in Portland, Me., July 27, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849, and was appointed an assistant in the office of the American Nautical Almanac. He was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the American Philosophical Society, and in 1872 was chosen to the National Academy of Sciences.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—August Zeugner, one of the oldest German residents of the Greenville district of Jersey City, died at his home, the Belvidere Hotel, on Tuesday night. He came to this country in 1829, and settled in Greenville. Land was cheap in that section of the city, and Mr. Zeugner invested his earnings. The increase in prices made him a rich man in a few years. He established the Belvidere House in 1870, but two weeks ago he leased the property, intending to retire from business. He contracted a severe cold last week, which rapidly developed into pneumonia.

—Ex-Alderman Solomon Scheu of Buffalo died Tuesday night of pneumonia. He was forty-five years old. His father was Mayor of Buffalo in 1878 and 1879, and his brother, Augustus F. Scheu, is Democratic State Committeeman from the Thirty-third District.

—Mrs. Julia Ireland, mother of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the St. Paul's Diocese, died at her home in that city yesterday, aged eighty-seven years.

—R. H. Bethune, general manager of the Dominion Bank, and one of the best-known Canadian financiers, died last night of grip in Toronto.

CONGRESSMAN LEMUEL ELY QUIGG

Democrats Had Better Stand From Under—He's After Them.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg of this city delivered an address before the Young Republican Club, in the Johnston Building, Nevins and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, last night. There were about 200 people present, and the newly elected President, F. P. Williams, presided.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg denounced the Democratic Party.

"The Democratic party," said Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, "is characterized by incompetency, sectionalism, and destruction. It was put into power by the spirit of Socialism, and is under contract to carry out the bargain.

"No man now swings his arms in public and says 'I am a Democrat.' He does

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Divorcons.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-6th Av—8:15—The New Boy.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 6 East 23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Caricatures and Symphonies
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—Regan Lecture-Home and Haunts of Shakespeare. 3:00 P. M.—American Symphony Orchestra.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—A Bundle of Lies.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gantbony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Films.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Derby Winner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Bean Brummell.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
JAEGER'S HALL, Madison Av-59th St—2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Five Points Mission Bazaar.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, 26th St-Madison Av—2:30—Stavenhagen and Jean Gerardy.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—Die Walkure.
PALMER'S, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
8 8 8 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	24	28	3:30 P. M.	31	45
6 A. M.	23	27	6 P. M.	30	45
9 A. M.	22	30	9 P. M.	30	45
12 M.	31	35	12 P. M.	29	43

Average temperature yesterday 37¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 27½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....40⅝
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder at night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"CONTEMPTUOUS INDIFFERENCE"—WHAT THEN?

The mass meeting in Cooper Union last night did well to send forth not only a petition, but a threat. Our just demands and the interests of two million people, whose will has been made known by every available means, have been treated with "contemptuous indifference" by the Legislature; we therefore call upon you, citizens of the State of New-York, to make our cause your own and let the Legislature know that "a day of reckoning will come for every Senator and Assemblyman who shows himself an enemy of the people." This is the spirit, and in brief the language, of the mass meeting's address to the people of the State, a remarkable political document, through which flashes the noble fire of the Declaration of Independence itself.

The resolutions to the Legislature, cast in respectful language as civilized usage demands, and the recital of the virtues of the legislative remedies prayed for are all very well. Without these formal proceedings a mass meeting might be called disorderly. It was well, too, to invoke public odium upon Platt by den uncing him as "a political manipulator who himself is not under the responsibility of public office." Such a mass meeting as that held last night could not in self-respect do less. But the threat is the thing, the specific declaration that there is a penalty for disobedience, the express menace to do harm to the Senators and Assemblymen if they refuse to comply with the just demands of the people. And when President Low outlined a plan of action by declaring that the Committee of Seventy might exert its influence to have a third candidate put in the field in the district of each one of the defiant legislators, and the audience tumultuously cheered the suggestion, the citizens' mass meeting had exercised to the full the right guaranteed by the Constitution peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances.

The petition of this meeting, its demands, and its threat will be heeded by Mr. Platt's legislators in precisely the degree to which they credit the promoters of the meeting with the power and the intention to do what they say they will do. These men of Platt's will not come down for hard words, or for just indignation, or for projectiles of turf. They must be pelted with stones and clubs and such missiles as do the greatest bodily harm. The promoters of the meeting must suit their action to their words or they might as well have held no meeting.

But the meeting will be without effect if Mayor Strong fails to make known his sympathy with its declarations and to act in accord with its spirit and purpose. Mr. Strong is a sort of mass meeting Mayor. He was elected by an uprising of the people. The uprising continues. The contumacy of the Republican Legislature compels the people to sit in a sort of permanent Committee of the Whole, a peculiar and novel sort of government of which the Mayor is the natural head. He holds the powers of the Government. A former mass meeting compelled an enlargement of his powers. We do not doubt that the Mayor intends to do his duty. That assurance was given, at second hand, from the platform of last night's mass meeting. But the best and only perfect assurance is the right exercise of the powers themselves. We do not mean to be overinsistent in dwelling on this point, nor do we wish to be thought officious if we remind the Mayor that in the opinion of many of his friends and supporters it is time for him to assert with greater and unmistakable firmness his purpose to provide for the city the most efficient non-partisan administration that it is in his power to give. Few of his important appointments have been non-political, and some of them have not been much above the grade of Tammany or Platt-Tammany appointments. The Mayor's plan of "recognizing," one after another, the factions and groups that gave him support must logically and inevitably lead him at last to a "recognition" of the Platt Republicans. They voted for him, and they will claim their reward. They are hoping for it now, they expect it. They look to see the Mayor falter and draw back before the danger of engendering a "quarrel in his party." That to-day is his greatest peril—not the quarrel, but the fear of making it. In the present conditions Mayor Strong is ruined as a reform Mayor if he does not "make a quarrel in his party" until the demands of the people who elected him are granted.

The Mayor can't do better than to burn his bridge of caution and make common cause with the mass meeting. He will be in the best of company. It was a splendid demonstration of non-partisan reforming spirit, an uprising for good government. The movement needs the Mayor's help, his vigorous co-operation. The "contemptuous indifference" at Albany will be increased and made a permanent manifestation by any reluctance on his part to support his supporters.

"ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT" AND MORALS.

It is really too bad that certain painters of eminence have permitted themselves to be the dupes of some showmen who in their effort to "give the public what it wants" have placed themselves under the ban of decent public opinion and in reach of the law. Few men in this community are more respected than William M. Chase, J. Wells Champney, and J. G. Brown. But the opinions expressed in a police court Tuesday by Mr. Chase and Mr. Brown about the moral influence of a certain notorious exhibition were not founded on good judgment and thorough information.

A note from Mr. Champney printed in one of the newspapers indicates that he is less positive than the other two artists of the exalted purpose of the bronze-powder exhibition and its refining influence. He seems to fear that he may have been fooled at the private view.

The artistic mind is very sensitive. These gentlemen were invited to see a show which seemed to them nothing more than a posing of nude models for artistic effect. There was no crowd present. They did not take into consideration that element which is most important in every public exhibition, the mental quality of the spectators. The study of the nude to the artist is as the study of anatomy to the physician. But the present controversy has no relation to the subject of the nude in art. The question of the exact measure of good taste and good art in Mr. Robert Reid's pictures or Mr. Denman's is not involved in it. Indeed, it is not a question of art at all, wherefore Mr. Chase's opinion cannot be accepted as expert testimony. As for his assertion that he would not object to see a nude woman posed in a shop window, we are convinced that no one in New-York was sorrier to see that in print than Mr. Chase himself.

The prevention of these exposures is a vital question of the hour. There are too many indecent public exhibitions, and the existing legal machinery does not seem to be sufficient to stop them. Mr. Comstock appears to have other fish to fry.

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN UNITY.

The significance of the extensive celebration of the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck plainly lies in the profound regard for him as the chief agent in the creation of German unity. He is the representative of the German Empire, and at his advanced age, in the retirement from active part in public affairs, he is in a sense the symbol of nationality, so that the demonstration called out by this occasion is clearly an expression of the sentiment of nationality. And this demonstration is so emphatic and extended and accompanied by so many impressive features that it is natural to infer that this sentiment is very strong, widely felt, and lasting. But the inference is open to some qualifications, which it may be interesting to point out.

Of course, the sentiment of nationality is to a considerable degree unreasoning, but it may be strengthened or weakened by reason, and its permanence may depend very largely on its harmony or want of harmony with other sentiments affected by the daily interests of a people. Now, Bismarck represents in Germany almost wholly the national sentiment that springs from pride, from the consciousness of national strength and importance as compared with other nations. For the German people as an entity, capable of making war, Bismarck had a deep appreciation, and in using them he showed wonderful genius. But for the German people as a body of citizens engaged in the earning of their livelihood, the acquisition of fortune, the pursuit of the professions and of the higher things of life, he had, to say the least, great indifference. Of the German people as a political community entitled to shape their public affairs and to develop their institutions through free discussion, by representative methods, he has always had a marked distrust, mingled with some contempt, and based on nearly complete want of comprehension. His ideal of the empire was of a great nation firmly and vigorously led, not of a self-governing nation. This also was the idea of the old Emperor, as it is that of his grandson, the latter holding it more openly and avowing it with a confidence and unreserve that verge on fanaticism. It may make a great difference in the future of the German Empire whether the people will accept this ideal, and, if not, whether there is an Emperor, with advisers, capable of compelling their acquiescence as the old Emperor and Bismarck were able to compel it.

Practically the government of the German Empire of to-day, if the Emperor had his way, would be a military dictatorship, with a hereditary dictator. It is not to be denied that tremendous achievements have been made by precisely such a government, thanks to the genius of Moltke and of Bismarck and the rare faculty of adaptation of their Emperor. But also it is not to be denied that, even with equal genius at his command, the task of the present Emperor must be very different and much more difficult. There can be no such swift and sudden military victories as amazed the world from 1864 to 1871, for there is not and cannot be any such wide disparity of preparation, resource, strength, and ability as then existed. The last thirty years have changed the conditions of life over the face of the globe. Not only is Germany surrounded on every side by neighbors who in war would be powerful foes, but the German people have been forced to take part in a world-wide commercial and industrial competition, in which the burden of the "nation in arms" is a heavy handicap. To-day wealth and industry are as essential to national progress as military strength, and the latter, while it may be indispensable, retards the former. This the German people have felt very keenly and are likely to feel more and more keenly. The sense of unrest and discontent aroused, with the underlying sense of injustice, may prove a powerful opposing force to the acceptance of the ideas which Bismarck carried out with such magnificent genius, and which the Emperor would like to carry out, but for which he will need the genius that he cannot, so far as the world can see, command.

Splendid as has been the work of Bismarck, his policy has conspicuously lacked one profoundly important element: It has permitted as little scope as possible for the free action of the sentiment and opinion of the German Nation. It has been negatively constructive, since it has destroyed the obstacles to national unity. It has been positively constructive only so far as it aroused and deepened the passion for unity through war. But for that development of the nation through freedom, through orderly activity in the conduct of national affairs, it has provided only so far as was absolutely necessary. And the concessions in this direction made by Bismarck, inadequate as they were, are still such as the present Emperor would not willingly make, which he shows signs of wishing to withdraw. He has given Bismarck a sword. "It is," he said, "the symbol of the historic time of blood and iron. It is," he added, curiously ignoring the experience of his grandmother, "that means that never fails in the hands of Kings and Princes against home foes and, as has been tested, against foreign enemies." If he obstinately pursues the policy of which the sword is the symbol, he may have graver crises to meet than Bismarck ever faced. And, even if he is equal to the task, what would happen should he fail? It is because the ideal of the Emperor bases so vast a structure on one man, whose force is still untried, whose life is uncertain, and whose destined successor is a boy of thirteen, that the future of Germany is by no means entirely secure.

HOW IT WILL WORK.

A gentleman of long experience in public life, and who is probably more intimately acquainted with the practical relations between the civil service and politics and with the steady progress of reform than any other New-Yorker, writes us:

"I was glad to see The Times's editorial this morning, 'Labor Out of Politics.' I have been saying that for the first time there are hopeful indications that Tammany can be prevented from assuming that ascendency in city affairs that has hitherto followed every rescue of the city from its clutches. I base this opinion, first, upon the fact that in the Good Government Clubs, City Clubs, and other cognate bodies we have the bases of a permanent non-partisan organization to oppose Tammany. Second, the placing of the labor service beyond partisan control. This cuts off from the Tammany and Platt upas trees the thousands of rootlets upon which their nourishment and strength depend. There are said to be, at the minimum, 7,500 laborers and artisans employed, and as Tammany so rotated the incumbents of these places that each place furnished pap for at least four of its dependents, we may say that 30,000 rootlets are severed at once from the noxious trees."

This estimate agrees substantially with that we submitted last Fall. It is clearly not exaggerated, when we remember that not only the persons actually employed by the city, but a certain number of their voting relatives, were influenced when the employment depended on a political pull. And it will be found here, as it was in Boston, that the workingmen who are freed from the uncertainty and degradation of the old system will be among the most earnest and vigilant supporters of the merit system. We venture to say that by the close of Mayor Strong's term any candidate who would not promise to maintain the reformed system would be defeated by the labor vote alone.

LEGISLATION BY CAUCUS.

Some of the Republican members of the State Senate have attempted to exercise a sort of terrorism over their party associates who refuse to be bound in their action as legislators by the decrees of a party caucus, charging them with treachery and bad faith, but any man elected by the people of a Senate district to represent them at Albany would be guilty of treachery and bad faith to his constituents if he surrendered his convictions and responsibility at the dictation of any caucus. The party caucus has no proper place in legislation, and if its authority is recognized it will become an instrument of tyranny in the hands of a "boss." A Senator elected in Brooklyn or in Buffalo has no right to permit his action to be dictated by Senators from Nyack or Binghamton or by any combination of Senators from districts scattered over the State. He is presumably chosen because the people whom he represents had confidence in his ability and integrity and desired him to use his own judgment, and if he acts against his judgment at the dictation of others he is false to his trust.

The practice of making "party measures" of bills pending in the Legislature, which has been growing at Albany in recent years, is a most pernicious one, and its purpose is to enable an aggressive minority to control legislation in spite of the will of the majority. These measures rarely have any really political character to give the semblance of excuse for caucus action.

Nothing could be more outrageous than the attempt to make party measures of bills affecting the municipal government of this or any other city, and to force them through or defeat them under the lash of a caucus resolution. In the first place, the people of this city are trying to keep party politics out of their Government, and the caucus tactics is a device to enable a combination of politicians to defeat that object. The proposed legislation concerns the interests and the well-being of the city alone, and this device is intended to enable politicians from other parts of the State to sacrifice its interests and its well-being for their partisan ends. This makes it a peculiarly outrageous form of tyranny, which would enable ten partisan Senators, whose constituents have no direct interest in the subject, acting perhaps under the orders of one man to whom they are under personal obligations, to say what acts the Senate shall and shall not pass affecting this city.

There is no legitimate ground for considering any of the pending measures relating to municipal administration as political in the partisan sense of the word, and to endeavor to use the power of a party organization of the State to force upon the people of one local community methods of management that are contrary to their wishes and destructive of what they believe to be their interests is despotism of the most detestable kind. It is the men who refuse to be bound by caucus decrees in such matters that are faithful to duty. Their constituents will see that they do not suffer for it.

The Lexow bills come up in the Senate to-day. A Republican caucus has decided that they must pass in spite of the protest of the people whom they concern. Not one representative of this city was in that caucus. Not one of the men who have declared their purpose to abide by the caucus decision has any claim to speak for or to act for the people of this city. The effort is one of unmitigated oppression. It will not succeed, but how many Republican Senators will have the manhood to resist it? We shall see.

STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is not the only prominent corporation now using steam on important trunk lines which is making experiments with electric motive power. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company decided a few weeks ago to substitute electric power for steam on its branch line between Burlington and Mount Holly, N. J., and if the success of the New-Haven Company's experiment on its road from Boston to Nantasket Beach should eventually cause a substitution of electricity for steam on two of the tracks between this city and New-Haven—and it is intimated by the company's officers that the expediency of such a change has already been considered—it is probable that a successful demonstration on the Mount Holly branch will direct the attention of the Pennsylvania Company to the feasibility of using electric motors on two of the tracks between this city and Philadelphia.

In the last two or three years the development and improvement of electric motors and motor plants have had a very perceptible effect upon the comparisons of cost, convenience, &c., made by those who have studied the practical possibilities of electric traction on steam roads. Two or three years ago the coal bill was considered, to the exclusion, almost, of certain advantages on the side of electricity which have since been more clearly disclosed. We find some of these advantages set forth substantially as follows by an engineer: First, the cost of repairs is less with electric motors than with steam locomotives, because the mechanism is far more simple. There are not so many moving parts, and these are not so much exposed to the action of mud, sand, water, &c. Three or four years ago, however, the cost of repairs in electric service was a formidable item. Second, more miles are run per day, or more hours of service are obtained per day, with electric motors than with steam locomotives, so that the cost of labor per mile is less with the former, and the amount of work done with a given sum invested is larger. "When electric motors of larger size and for higher speed than those now used are made, to take the place of locomotives, they will run about the same number of hours as the motors now in use, but will cover continuously from two and a half to three times the distance now covered by locomotives." The locomotives must be run into the roundhouse and thoroughly examined and cleaned up more frequently. Third, the electric motors used to move a train can be placed under one of the cars. The weight of the train is thus reduced and less power is required for the moving of it. It would not be necessary to make this motor car as heavy as a steam locomotive. It may be pointed out that the new motors used on the Nantasket Beach Road are attached to or placed in cars of the ordinary type.

The authoritative announcement that the New-Haven Company was to use electric motors on its Nantasket branch, partly with the purpose of testing there the feasibility of using similar motors on parts of its trunk line, and the apparent expectation of the company's officers that the experiment would be successful, were somewhat surprising to many who had been led to believe that electric traction on steam roads was far from being economical and practicable. The attitude of so conservative a corporation toward this question, however, indicates that both economy and practicability have been or are about to be demonstrated.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The full report of the proceedings in the suit of the National Harrow Company (a combination chartered in New-Jersey and having its principal office in Utica) against two dealers in agricultural implements doing business in Chesterton, Ind., shows that the court's decision must be regarded as perhaps the most remarkable in the very long list of cases involving combinations for the restraint of trade and suppression of competition. The tribunal, it should be noted, was the United States District Court, Judge Baker presiding.

The plaintiff corporation, commonly known as the Harrow Trust, sued the dealers in question because they had sold harrows, the makers of which, it was alleged, infringed upon one of the eighty-five harrow patents controlled by the National Harrow Company. The defendants set up the plea that this company was a combination or Trust holding the patents as an assignee for purposes contrary to public policy, and that a court of equity ought not to aid its unlawful purpose by entertaining such a suit.

This plea was upheld by Judge Baker. He explained in his decision that the purpose of the plaintiff corporation and combination had been to become the assignee of all the harrow patents held by manufacturers of harrows; to license these manufacturers on payment by them of a royalty; to take charge of all litigation, and to fix the price at which the harrows should be sold. It was not organized for the manufacture and sale of harrows under the patents assigned to it, and had never been engaged in such manufacture and sale. We quote the following from his decision:

"So far as I can perceive, the complainant is organized to receive assignments of the legal title of harrow patents, to grant back licenses to assignors to use and enjoy the same, to collect from each member of the combination or Trust $1 as a license fee for each harrow manufactured and sold, to regulate and control the price at which harrows may be sold by the members of the combination, and to prosecute and defend all suits involving the alleged infringement of such assigned patents.

"It seems to me that such a combination is illegal and that its purposes are violative of sound public policy. The common law forbids the organization of such combinations composed of numerous corporations and firms. They are dangerous to the peace and good order of society, and they arrogate to themselves the exercise of powers destructive of the right of free competition in the markets of the country, and by their aggregate power and influence imperil the free and pure administration of justice.

"Complainant says that its title to the patent in question is valid, and that it has a lawful right to its protection from invasion by a stranger, regardless of the objects and purposes of the combination which it represents. On the other hand, the defendants contend that to give its title protection would be to give aid to the unlawful purposes of the combination. In suits at law it is doubtless true, as a general proposition, that a wrongdoer will not be permitted to dispute the legal title of one in possession of money or property by showing that the title thereto was unlawfully acquired, or that the owner intends to apply it to an unlawful use. I have strong doubts whether this rule ought to apply to a suit in equity, where nothing but clean hands and a good conscience will move the court to act. The combination represented by the complainant is not illegal in any other sense except that the law will not lend its aid to the accomplishment of its purposes. The common law does not prohibit the making of such combinations. It merely declines after they have been made to recognize their validity by refusing to make any decree or order which will in any way give aid to the purposes of such combinations. It seems to me that the court cannot sustain the present bill without giving aid to the unlawful combination or Trust represented by the complainant. The question is not free from doubt; but in case of doubt I feel it my duty to resolve it in such a way as will not lend the countenance of the court to the creation of combinations, Trusts, or monopolies. They have already grown to alarming proportions, and courts, to the full extent of their powers, ought to discountenance and repress them."

Therefore the bill was dismissed. This combination has been deprived, by the new tariff, of the protection afforded by a high duty on imported harrows, and was relying exclusively upon its control of the industry through the agency of the pooled patents. If this decision shall be sustained, it is also deprived of this support, for the court virtually says that even patents can be overridden when a large number of them are pooled in a Trust combination whose purpose is to use them for the prevention of competition, the monopolizing of an industry, and the maintenance of uniform prices by combination agreement. It will be observed that there would be competition among the twenty-six manufacturers of harrows but for the pooling of their patents in this Trust. Because the force and the pooling of patents are involved, the decision is one of exceptional character and interest. The plaintiff company has many similar suits pending.

There is serious objection to giving the name "West Broadway" to the street which extends in a line nearly straight from Washington Square to Vesey Street, and which now has three names, that already mentioned, South Fifth Avenue, and College Place. Of course every thoroughfare should bear the same designation along its whole extent, and the violation of this principle always results in confusion and annoyance; but these facts have no bearing on the petition now before the Board of Aldermen. If granted, it would, indeed, replace three names for the same street with one, but at the same time, a manifest misnomer would be fixed on what is destined soon to be an important avenue of communication, and a needless exception made to the excellent system according to which the words "west" and "east" are now used in this city. Those terms properly apply only to cross-town streets, and should be restricted to them. The street in question has nothing to do with Broadway, nor is it a continuation of Fifth Avenue, and its name should not attempt the impossible and useless task of linking it with either of them. "College Place," on the contrary, has a definite historical meaning and value, recalling Colonial days, and illustrating the changes through which New-York has passed.

Where does the American Bell Telephone Company get its bookkeepers? Men who, from a decrease in annual earnings of $1,010.19, can find reason for increasing dividends by $113,226, evidently possess a secret which the ordinary corporation and business man would most gladly learn, and a system of accounts infinitely superior to that in general use.

Emperor William holds views in regard to swords that are likely, some day, to get him into serious trouble. "The sword," he told Bismarck, "is the means which never fails in the hands of Kings and Princes." This assertion is erroneous. As regards sword against sword, the proportion of failures to successes is exactly even, while the showing is incomparably less favorable to the Emperor's vaunted "means" in the very large number of cases when against it there were presented weapons like pens, logic, and justice.

A week or two ago, Wall Street interrupted its arduous labors as the financial heart of the country and devoted half a day to that particularly squalid form of gambling known as "policy." Several laws, Federal, State, and city, were openly violated by the brokers, and the facts were fully reported in all the papers, but so far as known no action calculated to impress upon them the enormity of their offense was taken by anybody except the policy dealers themselves, who took care that the particular combination of numbers on which their new patrons were betting did not appear on the "slips." This seems to have had no real reformatory effect, for, according to the latest reports, another "game," quite as illegal as its predecessor, is now "open" in the cañon that yawns in front of Trinity Church. Raffling for bicycles is the popular form of misdemeanor, just at present, and it promises to have a longer vogue than "policy," because several machines of good make have been acquired as a result of investing sums ranging between 7 cents and $1.20, and give proof that the "game" is "square." Of course, this is a great consideration in a region so intensely practical as Wall Street, and the fierce battle for eighths and fourths is said to have been interrupted on several occasions in consequence. These events are of great interest; they are likely to supply the Western Populist with a substitute for the much-worn "goldbug" as a descriptive epithet.

PICTURES AT THE COLONIAL CLUB

To the numerous art exhibitions of this very busy Winter the clubs of New-York have contributed not a little. The list is now augmented by the addition of the Colonial Club, the handsome gallery of this organization being opened yesterday, with an extremely interesting and fairly representative collection of native and foreign pictures of a high order, loaned by members and shown to much advantage. The catalogue contains sixty-five numbers and the walls are comfortably filled. There are a few large canvases, but, as a rule, the pictures are of modest proportions.

Homer D. Martin is conspicuous among our native painters, with a foreign subject, "An Old Church in Normandy," (No. 41,) in which he has accomplished most satisfactory results. Though a very uneven man, when Mr. Martin is at his best he is exceedingly strong. This canvas is painted with great freedom and with admirable simplicity. The composition is interesting in line and arrangement, and the artist has searched for and found the large side of his subject, conveying an idea of much detail by big methods.

Several prize-winning pictures from exhibitions recent or remote are shown. Prominent among these is the fine water-color head, "Romola," (No. 55,) by Sarah C. Sears, that was much admired in the Water Color Society of 1893. Mr. Platt's landscape, "Clouds," (No. 49,) which, it will be remembered, took the Webb Prize last year at the Society of American Artists, and St. John Harper's "Autumn," (No. 29,) with its Clarke Prize of 1892, are both in evidence. The latter is seen to greater advantage here than at the Academy, and is effective in its arrangement of Fall colors.

The late George Inness is represented by a single example of quiet landscape, "The Pasture," (No. 35,) a characteristic, harmonious picture, that is attractive, and by the late Harry Chase there is a little river scene, "On the Scheldt," (No. 10.) The "Aurora," (No. 38,) by Will H. Low, is a single-figure composition, full of color and graceful in the disposition of draperies, as well as being happy in the arrangement of light on flesh and background. By Walter Shirlaw, "The Water Lilies" (No. 56) is the misleading title of three nude women bathing, and by Henry O. Walker there is an altogether charming and poetically conceived composition, "The Boy and the Muse," (No. 62.)

Two excellent landscapes by the late A. H. Wyant are "Early Morning" (No. 63) and "A Moorland Sunset," (No. 64.) There are others, by Mr. Bogert, Mr. Coffin, and Arthur Parton; a marine is by Mr. McCord, and by Bolton Jones there is a large "Summer," (No. 36.) Strong and vigorous is "The Veteran," (No. 52,) by H. W. Ranger, a landscape with a fine old oak, and Mr. Minor sends his "Close of Day," (No. 45,) the large picture that brought him recognition both at home and abroad. Some children are by Maria Brooks. Mr. Church has a familiar "Wood Nymph," (No. 11,) with his always attractive delicacy of color scheme, and Mr. De Luce has an ambitious figure subject, "Refusing to Drink the King's Health," (No. 18.) Departing from his landscape and cattle, Mr. Howe has painted a lion and a lioness, "The King and Queen of the Jungle," gray and quiet in key, but faithful as studies.

The list of foreign names contains many of the well-known Frenchmen. Particularly interesting is a very serious composition, carefully carried out, by Decamps, "The Robbers and the Ass," (No. 16.) Two charming landscapes by Harpignies have all his delightful feeling for harmonious color, and by the late Anton Mauve there is one of his most successful sheep pictures. There are two Michels, one in his better known manner, and a second that is refreshing in its novelty of delicately worked-out distance, a departure from his inevitable effect of approaching storm. A fine Troyon has likewise the added attraction of unusual subject, being a strong, powerful wood interior, "The Woodcutter," (No. 59.)

An unusually rich and colorful Ziem is "Venice," (No. 65,) and the same may be said of the Monticelli, "The Garden Party," (No. 46.) The Bonheurs are both represented, the contribution by the brother, Auguste, "At the Stream," (No. 5,) possessing the greater interest. Two Corots and examples by Diaz, Dupré, and Rousseau are all attractive, though by no means unusual. Of the more modern men, there are pictures by Alfred Stevens, some cattle by Van Marcke and Julien Dupré, and by the Dutchmen, Artz and Offermans, interesting work.

Thus it will be seen that the exhibition of the Colonial Club contains a serious collection of the work of able artists, and it again demonstrates the increased interest that influential men are taking in the fine arts in this city. The pictures may be seen for a few days by card.

Worth's Power Was Waning.

From The London Figaro.

Although M. Worth's death would seem to the uninitiated to be a terrible loss to the sartorial art, it is much less important than it would have been some years ago, for of late rival houses have greatly increased in power, and Worth's is no longer as pre-eminent as for over half a century it undoubtedly was. In England especially there has of late been a feeling that the creations of the Maison Worth, while supreme in the matter of magnificence, were often lacking in the airy daintiness of other more youthful houses. In short, they were superb, but heavy, and Doucet, Paquin, Félix, and others have managed to catch the fancies of the younger matrons and maids, though Worth still retains the affections of the older dames.

Possibly this may have been owing to the gradual retirement from business of the elder Worth, for, although M. Worth continued to attend at the famous house of business until a short time before his death, he had ceased to bestow much personal labor on the all-important designs. He was a generous, kindly, charitable old gentleman, and very entertaining when he could be persuaded to talk of the events of his life. He was never loth to do so, and thoroughly enjoyed relating his Tuileries experiences. He never forgot what he owed to the Empress Eugenie, and although in the time of her power he was wont occasionally to treat her somewhat cavalierly—for he would bear no suggestion of interference with his designs—since she has been in exile he has never missed sending her every year a large posy of Parma violets tied with gold-embroidered ribbons.

The Passion for Betting.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Is betting a disease? Not long since a Norwich man on his deathbed made a bet with his nurse that he would live two weeks. He won the bet and lived two days longer to enjoy the victory.

Prof. Huxley Has a Relapse.

LONDON, March 27.—Prof. Huxley, who has been at Eastbourne some time recovering from a long attack of influenza, has had a rather serious relapse.

SPANIARDS ARE ALARMED

Martinez Campos Is to Quell the Cuban Insurrection.

GRAVER NEWS THAN WAS ADMITTED

Additional Troops, Two Torpedo Boats, and a Cruiser Are to be Sent Hastily to the Revolted Colony.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest dispatches from Havana have alarmed the Government. They indicate that the insurrection is spreading rapidly, and is already beyond the control of the local commanders.

The decision was made last night to send Martinez Campos to Cuba with strong reinforcements.

To-day it is reported that 9,700 additional troops will embark with him. He will start, probably, April 2.

The torpedo gunboats Filipinas and Martin Alonzo Pinzon and the cruiser Castilla have received orders to proceed with all possible speed to Cuban waters.

The publication of this news, which completely contradicts the former sanguine dispatches from official sources, has caused keen excitement here.

It is announced this evening that Primo Rivera has been appointed Captain General of Cuba to succeed Gen. Callejas.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Budget Committee approved all of the clauses of the budget.

Resignations of officials continue to be handed in. Among those who have resigned are the Presidents of the Commercial Treaties Committee and the Cuba Tariff Reform Committee.

The Correspondencia, commenting upon the general state of affairs, says it does not believe that the new loan has wholly remedied the situation of the Treasury. The paper says that the Army bill increases the peace effective of the Spanish Army from 71,000 to 82,000.

A dispatch from Havana announces the arrival there of the first battalion of troops recently sent to reinforce the troops already in Cuba. They were received with great enthusiasm. The leaders of the Reform and Constitutional Union Parties in Cuba have telegraphed to Señor Canovas del Castillo assurances of their hearty cooperation.

Private reports from Havana indicate that the number of insurgents now in the field is about 7,000. The Government believes that the filibusters who left Costa Rica under Maceo, on an English vessel, for Jamaica, were transferred to an American ship.

In the Senate, Premier Canovas del Castillo said to-day that 5,000,000 pesetas had been spent already in fighting the Cuban insurgents, and the Government was prepared to make any further sacrifice that might be demanded. A Minister, whose name is withheld, said this afternoon that 10,000,000 pesetas would be placed at Martinez Campos's disposal at once. Several steamers are fitting out to embark troops at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Carthagena, for Cuba.

The Premier prefaced his statement to the Senate with the remark that he had come before the chambers under unusual circumstances. He proposed to deal only with the financial questions raised by the expedition to Cuba.

He then read a dispatch from Capt. Gen. Callejas, saying that a detachment of Spanish troops had been defeated by insurgents at Campochulos.

The commander had been summoned before a court-martial, the dispatch added. The Cabinet's decision to send reinforcements was due to this news.

The dispatches from Gen. Callejas intimate that Crombet, Marti, and Gomez, besides Maceo, have joined or are about to join the rebels in Santiago Province.

HAVANA, March 27.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba reports that the Government troops have just overtaken a small band of rebels, wounding one of the number and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. He also reports that the troops dispersed another band at Cuavitas, capturing their arms and provisions. Seventeen rebels have surrendered to the authorities in Santiago.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The British steamship Laurestina arrived here this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba. From her crew the story of the killing of John Lowe, one of their number, at Santiago, March 19, was learned in detail.

The Laurestina was loaded with iron ore for this port. Lowe, who belonged in Leeds, England, in company with other seamen, went ashore on the night of March 15, and returned after midnight. Lowe, who was intoxicated, picked up a negro comrade on the deck and started to return to the town.

Near the city is the Spanish fort, and all who pass there, night or day, must give the countersign or account for their presence. In his maudlin condition Lowe attempted to pass without explanation. The report of a dozen rifles rang out and Lowe fell dead, shot through the heart. The negro tottered and fell with a wound in his left hip, but recovering, begged for his life. He was recognized and allowed to return to town.

Lowe's body was taken into the fort, and, it is supposed, buried by the Spanish authorities, who refused to give it up when called upon by Capt. Gavin. The negro boarded the Laurestina and told his tale. The crew, composed entirely of Englishmen, were angered over the affair, and in loud tones denounced the Spaniards for such hasty and merciless action, saying that two good soldiers could have arrested the man without trouble, and that the murder was entirely unjustifiable.

The Laurestina sailed two days later, the British Consul having been made aware of all the facts in the case. The shooting has led to complications between Cuba and Great Britain.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 27.—The steamer Pedro Pablo of New-York, which arrived here yesterday for coal, was put under surveillance by the Federal officials. The vessel has only the documents usually carried by yachts. It was under surveillance of the Federal officials at Savannah a short time ago.

The vessel is a light-draught, twin-screw steamer, with powerful engines, and is said to be capable of making fourteen miles an hour. It has been intimated here that she has been purchased by the Cubans to carry arms to Cuba from some of the Florida keys. Her movements will be watched by the cutter McLane, which is in this port, detailed especially on this duty. The Cubans of this city are jubilant over the news that a quantity of arms was successfully shipped from Lattonna, near West Palm Beach, the terminus of Flagler's East Coast Railroad.

Advices earlier than that of the sudden decision to send Gen. Martinez Campos to Cuba intimated that he would make a coup d'état before the end of this week. He has a project of law before the Cortes, which the Ministry will not defend to punish by court-martial editors of journals who insult the military. Impartial observers concede that newspaper criticism of soldiers in Madrid and other Spanish cities has been insulting.

The Queen Regent could well permit Martinez Campos to become dictator until the quarrel between military men and civilians of Madrid and Barcelona, which became violent at the raiding of newspaper press rooms by officers, came to an end. Martinez Campos was the Warwick of Alfonso XII., and the Bourbons have never had a more faithful servant.

Perhaps it is more important or more diplomatic that Martinez Campos should be sent to Cuba. He quelled the insurrection of 1876, which was apparently graver than the present one. He retained the esteem of Cubans by resigning his office of Captain General in 1878, because reforms which the colonists demanded and which he advised were not favored by the Cortes.

THE CASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER.

Mr. Langston Says that His Client Is Aided by English Capitalists.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The case of ex-Consul Waller is under investigation by Secretary Gresham, but little can be done until official information reaches the State Department of Mr. Waller's alleged trial, conviction, and sentence.

Mr. John M. Langston, Waller's attorney in the United States, has filed with the department letters from his client and statements showing the facts connected with the concession secured by Waller, which concession, it is claimed, was the real cause for his arrest and conviction. Mr. Langston said to-day that his last letters from Waller were dated Dec. 4 and 27, 1894.

The statement telegraphed from Kansas that Waller has renounced his citizenship to the United States is positively denied by Mr. Langston, who said, also: "He is supported in Madagascar by certain wealthy English capitalists, with whom I am in correspondence. The concession secured by Mr. Waller is very valuable. It consists of 225 square miles of the richest rubber district known on the face of the earth."

No complaint of Waller's trial and conviction has been received at the State Department from Gov. Morrill of Kansas, who was reported to have decided to send such a complaint and a request that the department take measures for Waller's protection. It is said at the department that when some official communication is received from Waller or from those representing him, the French Government will probably be asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Waller's case may not be aided by Mr. Langston's saying that his client is supported by English capitalists. The French Government does not recognize concessions made to foreigners by the Malagassy Government, and the English Foreign Office has approved this and other views of France about its treaty with Madagascar.

VISITORS AT FRIEDRICHRUH.

Bismarck Receives Prince Henry, the Chancellor, and Others.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 27.—The Halberstadt Cuirassiers, with the regimental band, marched to the railway station this morning to await the arrival of Prince Hohenlohe. The Chancellor arrived at noon and was received by Prince Bismarck, who wore the uniform and helmet of the cuirassiers.

Among other distinguished visitors were Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, and his young son, Prince Waldemar; the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, son of the Chancellor; Count von Wilmonski, Chief of the Imperial Chancellery, and the members of the Baden Ministry.

The Chancellor presented to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of the Federal Council and of the Prussian Ministry.

The ex-Chancellor entertained his guests at luncheon in the castle. Prince Henry proposed the health of Prince Bismarck, and expressed the hope that his life would be spared much longer.

LONDON, March 27.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says:

"The sword presented by the Emperor to Bismarck is a masterpiece of art. The hilt is entirely of gold, and is surmounted with a cameo portrait of the Emperor. The sheath is of nickel, with gold rings. On one side of the blade is inscribed: 'To Prince Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, on the completion of his eightieth year.' The Emperor's and empire's arms are on the same side. On the other side are Bismarck's and the Reichsland's arms, together with Bismarck's famous words: 'We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world.'"

REICHSTAG'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Baron von Buol-Berenberg Elected to Succeed Herr von Levetzow.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Reichstag today voted for a new President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herr von Levetzow and Baron von Buol-Berenberg, First Vice President, was chosen, receiving 183 votes. The Conservatives and National Liberals handed in 105 blank ballots.

Herr Schmidt, Progressist, was elected First Vice President, and Herr Spahn, Centrist, Second Vice President. As in the case of the election of President, the Conservatives and National Liberals refrained from voting.

The Reichstag in committee took up the question of the second reading of the Anti-Revolution bill. Herr Lenzmann's proposal to reject the bill en bloc was defeated.

Baron von Buol-Berenberg, in a speech thanking the Reichstag for the honor conferred upon him by his election to the Presidency of that body, spoke of the many years of service of his predecessor, Herr von Levetzow, and of the general esteem in which he was held.

The newly-elected President and Vice Presidents of the Reichstag have decided not to apply for the customary audience with the Emperor, for fear of still further straining the situation. They will merely leave their cards at the palace in the hands of Court Master Hompesch.

It is announced that the Centrist members of the Reichstag have refused to accept the election of one of their number to the post of Director of the Bureau.

AMERICAN AFFRAY IN PARIS.

One Bookmaker Fires at Another Six Shots, Which Take Effect.

PARIS, March 27.—An American named Adam Reed Waddle, who is residing at the Hotel Scribe, was wounded in the Gare du Nord this morning at 11:40, by another American named Edward O'Brien. The latter fired from a revolver six shots, all of which took effect.

The two men are bookmakers, and it is understood that the shooting grew out of a quarrel about money. Waddle has improved somewhat since he was taken to the hospital, and has a chance for his life.

The house surgeon at the Hôpital Laribolsière, where the wounded man was taken, told a representative of the United Press that no attempt would be made until to-morrow to extract two of the bullets, one of which entered the chest and the other the side.

The report of the Commissary of Police in whose district the shooting occurred gives the age of the wounded man as thirty-four years, and says that he was born in Minnesota.

The man who shot him is in custody. He is said to be forty-two years of age, and a native of Cambridge, Washington County, New-York. The prisoner is apparently the coolest person concerned in the affair.

Italians Take Adigrat in Abyssinia.

ROME, March 27.—The Government is informed that the Italians quietly occupied Adigrat, Abyssiania, Monday night. The inhabitants of the place went out to meet the Italian soldiers, and no resistance was made. A flying column has been sent out to watch the movements of Ras Mangascia.

PEACE ENVOY'S CONDITION

Li Hung Chang Is Recovering from the Effects of His Wound.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE INTERRUPTED

Several Islands Besides Formosa May Be Ceded by China's Commissioner — Cholera at Port Arthur.

SHIMONOSEKI, March 27.—The condition of Li Hung Chang is favorable. His physician has warned his attendants of the necessity of the free use of antiseptic applications. Thus far, the Envoy has been remarkably free from fever.

PARIS, March 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Herald's European edition says the latest report from Simonoseki is that Li Hung Chang is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. The Prefect and Chief of Police have been deprived of their offices at the Mikado's order, because they failed to protect the Envoy.

BERLIN, March 27.—A dispatch from Tokio says that the peace negotiations will remain suspended until Li Hung Chang shall be convalescent.

LONDON, March 27.—The Times's correspondent in Simonoseki says:

"I visited Li Hung Chang to-day, and found him calm, collected, and without fever. The bullet pierced his upper jaw, making a direct wound. The antiseptic treatment is perfect. The surgeons have ceased to probe for the bullet, and will not make an incision at present."

A dispatch to The Star says that cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. Thirty-eight cases were reported in one day.

The Colonial Office has received official confirmation of the reported plague in Kowloon, near Hongkong.

Dispatches from Shanghai and Hongkong to the Central News state that many mysterious deaths are occurring at Kowloon, where a plague is reported to be raging. The Colonial Government, however, does not ascribe the deaths to the plague.

A Central News dispatch from Hongkong says that the Government denies the reports of the existence of a plague in and in the vicinity of that city.

A dispatch from Yokohama to The Standard says that the Japanese Diet closed its session this morning. In a secret session held just prior to adjournment the Diet passed resolutions deploring the assault upon Li Hung Chang. The greatest care is being exercised in the treatment of the Chinese envoy's wound lest blood poisoning should supervene.

A dispatch from Kobe says that the Japanese loan of 3,000,000 yen to Corea has fallen through, owing to the refusal of Japan to grant Corea's request that the loan be kept standing for fifteen years.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—It is stated here that besides paying pecuniary indemnity to Japan, Li Hung Chang is authorized to cede the Islands of Loo Choo, Majiosina, Batan, Babuyan, and Formosa.

Strenuous efforts will be made to prevent the cession of the territory of Li-An-Tong, and as a last resort the suggestion will be made that it be converted into a buffer State, under the joint protection of Russia, France, and England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Japanese Legation were able to give the State Department to-day positive assurances that the injury received by Li Hung Chang, the Chinese envoy, was only a slight flesh wound, not likely to produce serious results.

ELBE INQUIRY IS POSTPONED.

Crathie's Counsel Wants Costs for Embargo Upon the Vessel.

ROTTERDAM, March 27.—The inquiry into the circumstances of the sinking of the Elbe was resumed here to-day. The counsel representing the North German Lloyd Steamship Company announced that the company had deposited £2,000 demanded by the owners of the Crathie as security for the damages sustained by the latter vessel.

Counsel for the Crathie's owners asked that the embargo which had been put upon the Crathie be removed, arguing that the owners were in no way responsible for the disaster. He also asked that costs be awarded to the owners because of the embargo.

Counsel for the North German Lloyd asked that the inquiry be postponed another week. The court remarked that it would probably be 1896 before the arguments of counsel were concluded. Nevertheless the request was granted, and the inquiry was postponed for a week.

THREE VESSELS ARE WRECKED.

Dunkeld at English Bank, Amaranth at Port, Pelesac Off Maldonado.

LONDON, March 27.—Advices from Montevideo say that the British steamer Dunkeld, from Barry, Feb. 23, for Buenos Ayres, has been wrecked on English Bank.

The Swedish bark Amaranth, Capt. Nilsson, from Liverpool, Nov. 24, for San Domingo, has been lost, with her cargo, at her port of destination.

The Austrian bark Pelesac, Capt. Sosech, has been wrecked off Maldonado, Uruguay. Her crew were saved.

The British steamer Planet Mercury, Capt. Calder, from New-Orleans, March 5, for Bremen, arrived at Cowes last evening, having lost three blades of her propeller.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN QUARRELS.

King Oscar's Proposals to Placate the Seamen and Please the Others.

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—The Dagens Nyhetre says that King Oscar soon will submit to the Riksdag and the Storthing proposals to settle the difficulties between Norway and Sweden.

The proposals will be that each country may have a separate consular service, although one Consul may represent both; that the Foreign Office shall be a joint institution, in which each land shall have the same rights, and that a minister chosen from either nation shall be answerable to a joint delegation from the Niksdag and Storthing.

Mr Cleveland's Gift to a Seaman.

LONDON, March 27.—President Cleveland has presented to the Captain of the British steamer Durham City a pair of marine glasses, with a suitable inscription, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Alice T. Boardman last October.

Fatal French Duel in Algiers.

ALGIERS, March 27.—The Civil Engineers Masson and Soubeyre fought a duel with swords on the outskirts of Constantine yesterday. Soubeyre received a thrust in the lungs and died before night.

Miners' Strike Extending at Liege.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The miners' strike at Liège is extending rapidly. The Government has called out the militia reserves as a precaution against violence.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

HARVARD AND PRINCETON DEBATE

The Former Wins the First of the Intercollegiate Contests—A Great Crowd of Friends Present.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—The first intercollegiate debate between Harvard and Princeton was held in Princeton's new commencement building to-night. The debate was arranged by a joint committee representing the Harvard Union and the Wendel Philips Club of Harvard and the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies of Princeton. The question was:

Resolved, That, if it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exercise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable.

The choice of sides was left to the Harvard committee, and it chose the negative. Each speaker was allowed one speech of twelve minutes; twelve minutes was then allowed each side for rebuttal. This arrangement was a compromise between Princeton's idea of each speaker being allowed a second speech and Harvard's desire that each man should speak but once.

Long before the time for beginning the debate the large auditorium of Alexander Hall was almost completely filled. Nearly the entire student body was present, and the enthusiasm displayed was equal to that usually attendant upon athletic contests. Gen. Horace Porter, who presided, was introduced by President Patton amid great applause. Gen. Porter made a short speech, which was characterized by appropriate and well-received pleasantries. Mr. Porter began by saying that inasmuch as the battle of Bunker Hill was so called because it was not fought there, he was called to preside on this occasion because he came from a military academy.

Gen. Porter introduced Willis Howard Butler of New-York City, who opened the debate for Princeton. The speech was introductory and the different interpretations of the question were discussed. The true construction being clearly defined, Mr. Butler pronounced the question a purely hypothetical one, which did not affect the forms of republican government. He presented the low state of city government as a question requiring solution.

Clyde Augustus Duniway opened the negative for Harvard and asserted the real practical nature of the question. He admitted that evils exist, but denied the efficacy of the remedy proposed. He quoted opinions of many prominent city officials and said that to the neglect of well-to-do citizens was due the corruption in government. It followed that a property qualification would not awaken the better classes to any higher sense of duty to their city and its welfare.

Howard Erskine White maintained the desirability of a property qualification for voters from the standpoints of equity and experience. Men by their inability to meet the property qualifications show their incapability to take part in government.

William Edward Hutton made the second speech for Harvard. He claimed that existing evils of government have no vital connection with a broad franchise.

Joseph William Park made the last of Princeton's first speeches. He cited European cities which have property qualifications and better city government. He put the question to a test of expediency. "It is not expedient for the pauper to vote away other people's money," he declared.

Fletcher Dobyns made the last of the first speeches and closed the constructive part of the debate.

The rebuttal was an interesting sparring match over points vital and visionary.

The judges—the Rev. Dr. David Greer, the Hon. George L. Rives, and Prof. George Chase—gave the decision to Harvard.

When the decision was announced the crowd gave cheers for Harvard, and the students went out on the campus to sing the college songs. The more fortunate adjourned to the banquet, at which were seventy-five professors, alumni, and friends of the two colleges. Henry W. Alexander presided.

TO BUILD A SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT

It Will Have a Speed of Eight Knots When Wholly Submerged.

WASHINGTON, March 27. — Secretary Herbert has decided to increase the navy by the addition of a submarine torpedo boat. Proposals for this vessel were invited in May, 1893, since which time the department has made a thorough investigation of this type of vessel. The contract for the craft has been awarded to the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New-York.

The contract calls for a vessel 80 feet in length, diameter 11 feet, and displacement, when submerged, 138½ tons. The vessel is to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture, and fitted with engines, boilers, and machinery of domestic make, and is to have a speed of 15 knots in light condition, 14 knots awash, (partly submerged,) and 8 knots submerged.

This will be the first vessel of this kind ever constructed here. The French have made efforts in this direction, but have not yet succeeded in building an efficient submarine boat.

Admiral Brown, the ranking United States naval officer, at present in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, saw Secretary Herbert to-day to urge the commissioning of the Amphitrite, the first of modern monitors, which he reported completely ready for sea and only awaiting a complement of men to go upon a coast cruise. Her officers are Capt. William C. Wise, Commander, and Commander James D. Adams, executive.

Funeral of Mrs. Napoleon Le Brun.

The funeral of Mrs. Napoleon Le Brun was held yesterday at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Many relatives and friends were present.

Mrs. Le Brun died suddenly in Philadelphia on March 24. She was the daughter of the late Paul Lajus of Philadelphia, for many years one of the leading merchants of that city. She had an unusually large circle of friends in New-York, Philadelphia, and Paris, among whom she was known for her singular piety, goodness, and her kindly ways.

Had she been spared a few months longer she might have witnessed the fiftieth anniversary of her wedding day. The interment will take place in Philadelphia.

Phonograph Company Not Enjoined.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27. — Judge Green, in the Federal Court, to-day refused the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the American Graphophone Company vs. The United States Phonograph Company. The plaintiff corporation averred that the latter company was infringing on its inventions and patents in the manufacture of a machine to record and reproduce speech.

The plaintiff will press the case for final hearing, but a decision before fall on the question of permanent injunction is not probable.

J. Pierpont Morgan Sails for Europe.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe yesterday on the Majestic. The trip has no special bearing on operations of the bond syndicate, although they will doubtless engage Mr. Morgan's attention while abroad as circumstances may require. It is his habit to visit Europe at this season of the year to look after his interests there.

Killed by a Long Island Train.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bushing, sixty years old, of 1,137 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a Long Island Railroad train while crossing the tracks in Atlantic Avenue, at Utica Avenue, and killed. Engineer John McDonald and Conductor Van Nostrand were arrested.

MINISTER THURSTON GONE

His Leave-Taking Was of the Most Informal Character.

A CURT NOTE TO SECRETARY GRESHAM

It Merely Announced His Intention to Depart from Washington—No Reports of His Recall from Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, departed from Washington this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock for Boston, whence he will go to San Francisco. He had received no notice of recall, nor had he heard anything from Hawaii on the subject up to the time of his departure. Frank P. Hastings is left as Chargé d'Affaires.

Minister Thurston's formal note to Secretary Gresham, announcing his intended departure from Washington, which reached the Secretary this morning, is understood to have been brief almost to the point of curtness. It contained no reference to a leave of absence, or cause of departure, but, under yesterday's date, simply stated that he intended to depart for Honolulu this afternoon, leaving Secretary Hastings in charge of the Hawaiian Legation.

The note is said by those familiar with diplomatic communications of its class, to have been remarkable for its omission of the customary courteous explanations, and absolutely unique in failing to announce whether his Government had or had not given him leave of absence.

MARTIAL LAW AT AN END.

Hawaiian Government Once More Recognizes the Right of Habeas Corpus.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. It brought no news of action by the Hawaiian Government on Secretary Gresham's request for the recall of Minister Thurston. It is understood that the Secretary's letter had not reached Honolulu when the Australia sailed.

The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of March 20, says that on the 18th inst. the President declared martial law to be at an end, and the writ of habeas corpus was restored.

United States Minister Willis gave a reception last week to Admiral Beardslee and officers of the Philadelphia, for which a large number of invitations were issued. President Dole and wife were not invited, and only two members of the Cabinet were. This caused a sensation. President Dole said upon the subject:

"I attach no importance to it. The reception was a very informal affair."

To a question whether his relations with Mr. Willis were strained, the President replied: "Not at all, not in any way."

It was further learned from the Attorney General that Mrs. Willis gave invitations by telephone in a most informal way.

The stories published in San Francisco to the effect that the Government is opposed to annexation and has quarreled with the American League, which is urgent for annexation, and that, being afraid of the League and its leader, Tim Murray, the Government is enlisting 300 men in San Francisco to fight for it; also that W. O. Smith, the Attorney General, had a severe altercation with Tim Murray on the subject of annexation, have no foundation whatever. No one in Honolulu needs to be assured that the Government has always been thoroughly for annexation, and continues so. William Smith denies that the Government is enlisting men abroad, or has thought of doing so. It has no differences whatever with the American League. Mr. Smith did have sharp words with Murray on the 17th of January upon a totally different subject. The Attorney General expressed much vexation at the release of the schooner H. C. Wahlberg three days before his lawyer and witnesses reached the coast, although they were sent for with the knowledge of United States officials. He thinks the Wahlberg will be seized again.

The ex-Queen was observed yesterday morning sitting at her window in the executive building, listening to the Government band playing in front. She is as comfortably situated as possible, aside from her confinement to one part of the building.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Nymphe arrived here on the 17th from Santiago, Chile. She will sail in a fortnight for Esquimault.

A battalion of marines and soldiers from the Philadelphia landed on the 12th for shore drill, and will do so every Tuesday.

The German steamer Braunfels is due about April 1 from the Azores with 600 able-bodied Portuguese laborers and 300 women and children. This immigration will steadily continue, as the result of Minister Thurston's visit to Lisbon. Nine hundred Japanese immigrants arrived on the 14th on the steamer Independent. Seven hundred were contract laborers. It is expected to supplant this Japanese immigration by that of Portuguese.

Nine native rebels were sentenced on the 13th inst. to five years each. These were the last of the cases before the military commission.

In anticipation of the end of martial law the councils have been busy for a week past in considering and passing a number of acts deemed necessary to provide for the safety of the Government after martial law ceases. Under the new Constitution of the republic the legislative power was reserved to the Cabinet, Executive, and Advisory Councils, until the Legislature should meet. Of this power they are making very important uses. The first act is one securing indemnity to officers of the Government and others for acts done under martial law in suppressing the rebellion. It confirms and declares lawful all such acts done in good faith for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, either in the establishment of a military tribunal or in the arrest, detention, deportation, trial, conviction, or sentencing of any person charged with sedition or insurrection. Another act supplementary to the foregoing was also passed, which provides for evidence of due authority for acts specified, and further protects the actors from molestation by legal process.

The third act is one which prohibits the landing here of refugees from justice, or criminals, or of persons who have escaped hence to avoid trial, and especially prohibits the return here of any person deported under martial law or banished by sentence of any court, unless they receive permission to return from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many penalties are enacted. This act is so framed as to apply to those persons who have accepted exile in lieu of standing trial, like Craighton and Ashford.

The fourth act is for the suppression of seditious newspapers, its chief provision being as follows:

If any person is convicted of the offense of publication of a seditious libel with reference to the publication of words in a newspaper of which he is editor, publisher, owner, or proprietor, the Judge or magistrate trying the case may, in addition to the sentence awarded against such person, suspend the further publication of such newspaper for any period not exceeding four years. Every such suspension of a newspaper shall extend to and include any newspaper that may be started in place of such suspended newspaper having the person so convicted of seditious libel as editor, publisher, owner, or proprietor thereof.

The fifth act, passed on the 18th, is the one known as the "dangerous persons" act. The act provides that any person having lawless intentions hostile to public order or to the Government, may, upon complaint to the Attorney General or Marshal or to their deputies, be brought before a Circuit Judge and there summarily examined. If the intention be shown to have existed, this person shall be adjudged dangerous and shall be sentenced to expulsion from the Hawaiian Islands. If the Judge be not fully convinced, he may place the person under bond, in lack of which the person shall remain in custody until bond is furnished. A person so expelled cannot return for six years without the consent of the Cabinet. If he does so return he will be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned for the balance of the six years.

Armed with these five statutes for its defense against conspiracy and sedition, the Government has again committed itself to the protection of the ordinary courts, and the writ of habeas corpus resumes its sway.

A large number of political prisoners have been put to work on the roads in Hawaii. Among them are the leaders, Wilcox, Greig, Widemann, and Marshall; the Englishmen, Packard and Seward. Ashford and Gulick will be kept in prison for the present at least. Seward is said to be quite ill.

The Honolulu Iron Works have been awarded the contract for repairing the engines of the Philadelphia.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE

Favorable Comment on the Action of the President in Making Col. Stanton Paymaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President has given great satisfaction to the large number of Major Stanton's friends in this city, as well as throughout the army, by selecting him to be the successor of Paymaster General Smith. All who had read without prejudice the superior record of Col. Stanton as a soldier and an officer, and who knew his character as a man, felt that there should be no doubt about who would be Gen. Smith's successor. But powerful influences were at work for others, some of them admirable candidates, and it seemed for a time as if they might overpower the recommendations which Stanton's unvarnished record, supported by a few very strong personal indorsements, presented to the President. Col. Stanton did not come here to press his application, preferring to remain at his post in Omaha and rely upon the efforts of his friends in Washington and elsewhere to pull him through.

The campaign for Stanton was made in a perfectly fair, open, straightforward way. No merely frivolous or unworthy arguments were made to impress his worth upon the President or to disparage the merits of his competitors. On the other hand, it may be said now, as it was not said in the newspapers while there was doubt about the selection of the President, that innuendo was resorted to by other candidates to impair the chances of Col. Stanton, and it is gratifying to know that this method of advancing the cause of other candidates rather helped than hindered his prospects.

One little helpful circumstance that came to the knowledge of the War Department, and possibly to the notice of the President, was the report that when Col. Stanton was last here he had come upon orders to serve as the head of a board of officers sent to discharge a very well-defined purpose. Col. Stanton called his board together, organized it, completed the business for which the board was ordered, and returned to his post. This course provoked the remonstrances of several officers, who intimated that the way to conduct the business was to meet and organize, then adjourn to a day some time later, then meet again and attend to part of the business, and to continue to meet and adjourn until a liberal time had been allowed to the members of the board to visit in Washington. Col. Stanton insisted that there was no good reason why the sessions of the board should be protracted, and that his business called him to his post.

Imitation of this course would save a great deal of time, and it would expedite the business of the War Department, but persistence in it would greatly interfere with the enjoyment of officers who study to please themselves, and not chiefly to save time and money.

BIG DEMONSTRATION IN ST. JOHN'S

Thousands Parade in Protest of the Sailing of Delegates to Ottawa to Ask for Confederation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—A delegation consisting of R. Bond, Colonial Secretary; E. P. Morris, G. H. Emerson, and W. H. Horwood sailed this morning at 10 o'clock for Ottawa to ask for confederation with Canada.

A crowd continued to gather at an early hour this morning near the rooms of the Anti-Confederate League until 8,000 people filled the streets. A procession was formed, the paraders being headed by a band, and banners inscribed with the mottoes, "No Confederation with Canada" and "Welcome Annexation," and also the pink, white, and green flag of the colony, draped with crape.

After parading through the principal streets of the city, the procession halted at the steamer's wharf, where a huge throng had gathered. Nearly every man, woman, and child in the city was there, ready to hiss the delegates, and as the steamer hauled off from the wharf the band played the "Dead March in Saul."

The financial condition of the colony is very bad. Mr. Godden, the Chairman of the Northern School Board, has informed the teachers under his control that after the end of March he will not be responsible for their salaries, as the Government has not made any provision for the payment of the educational grants, and that the teachers could close the schools or teach the scholars at their own loss.

The first steamer from the seal fishery arrived this morning, consigned to Bowring Brothers. She is the Aurora, Capt. Jackman, with 36,000 young harp seals. She reports six other steamers which had made a very successful catch and were nearly ready to return.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:20 A. M.—92 Hester Street; Harris Schmartz; crockery store; damage, $600.
3:15 A. M.—41 Bond Street; M. Kormann; furs; damage, $1,100.
6:45 A. M.—851 Tenth Avenue; James Butler; tenement; damage, $600.
8:35 A. M.—13 East Fifty-second Street; Charles M. Evory; no damage.
10:20 A. M.—Seventy-eighth Street, near West End Avenue; stable; Clark estate; damage, $10.
10:30 A. M.—44 Edgecombe Avenue; R. Struthers; dwelling; no damage.
10:45 A. M.—251 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Benjamin Titamer; tenement; damage, $1,000.
1:50 P. M.—230 Division Street; Joseph Weisberg; tenement; damage trifling.
2:25 P. M.—Devoe Street, near Ogden Avenue; Edward McCloud; damage, $10.
3:25 P. M.—140 East Fifty-seventh Street; the Grocer's Union; damage, $100.
3:30 P. M.—3,427 Third Avenue; William Brudi; cooperage; damage, $20.
7 P. M.—236 Cherry Street; Marice Levy; damage slight.
7:15 P. M.—136 Charlton Street; Daniel Carver; damage slight.
7:50 P. M.—200 East One Hundredth Street; Henry Mehl; damage, $20.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!"

A broker said: "Well, I declare!
On the label I see there's a bear!
But, to tell the truth fully,
The Puzzle is bully.
Just watch me! I've got it! See there!"

INDIANS FLEEING FROM PRAIRIE FIRES

Loss of Life in the Otoe and Ponca Reservations.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 27.—Disastrous prairie fires have been raging for several days in the Otoe and Ponca Indian Reservations, several miles north of Perry. It was reported this morning that a number of wigwams were burned yesterday in the Otoe Reservation, and that a pappoose was burned to death. The fires have done great damage, and, with the prevailing high winds, much more is looked for. The Indians are fleeing to places of safety.

A Nebraska Bank to Liquidate.

OMAHA, Neb., March 27.—The State Bank of Stanton went into voluntary liquidation to-day. The liabilities are $9,400; capital, $52,000; cash on hand, $1,245. The bank examiner expressed the opinion that all depositors would be paid in full.

Ye Book Lovers, Attend!

Bookcases, small or large, in oak and mahogany—also comfortable Book Tables to match—at GEO. C. FLINT CO., 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Bottom of the Sea

yields no pearl that can excel in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. **"Chacaqua."**
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday, March 27, at South Orange, N. J., Anna Clinch, infant daughter of Max Evarts and Amelia De Grauw Butler.
Funeral private.

DU CAYLA.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., of heart disease, on Dec. 29, 1894, Gabrielle Cayron du Cayla.
Interred at Woodlawn, beside her husband, on March 20.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on March 25, Edward Spring Knapp, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

SHAW.—On Tuesday, March 26, 1895, John Shaw, recently of Flushing, L. I., aged 61 years.
Notice of funeral later.

THE REV. YUNG KIUNG YEN, M. A., IS about returning to Shanghai. A farewell service will be held at the Church Missions House, 4th Av. and 22d St., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY,
Mount Hope, Westchester County.
Office, 380 6th Av., N. Y. Telephone, 980-18th St.

Special Notices.

"A MOST COMPREHENSIVE DISPLAY OF ORIENTAL ART OF THE HIGHER GRADES."

At the American Art Galleries,
Madison Square, South.

ON EXHIBITION TO-MORROW,

9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily until date of sale.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN PORCELAINS, POTTERY, BRONZES, ENAMELS, LACQUERS, CURIOS.

EXTRAORDINARY OLD SCREENS AND KAKEMONOS,
collected in
CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA
BY
GISUKE MATSUO
of Tokio,

First President of the First Japanese Trading and Manufacturing Co., for whose account the collection will be sold by absolute public sale ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 1ST, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
ALSO, ON EXHIBITION,
ANCIENT CHINESE COSTUMES AND EMBROIDERIES, OBJECTS OF LAMAISTIC CULT, ANTIQUE WEAPONS, MONGOLIA

MR. BEARD'S CLEAN SWEEP

His Horses All Won Blue Ribbons at Durland's.

COLLISION IN TANDEM CLASS

Mr. Batonyi's Pair and the Brooklyn Whips' Horses Have a Spirited Contest—The Jumpers Still Popular.

Judging from the crowded house at Durland's Riding Academy last evening, the horse show increase in popularity as it progresses. The programme for the third day had many attractive features, and it was midnight before the eight classes had been decided. The ring was in charge of James H. Sammis and Baron Paul Vietrighoff, and the competitions were so keen that the interest kept up to the last.

During the exhibition of tandems, which came fourth, an incident occurred which at one time promised to have a sensational ending. The rivalry between the crack pair owned by Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn and George B. Hulme of this city was the feature of this class, and the disposition of the first prize lay, by common consent, between their high steppers. As the four tandems were wheeling about the ring Mr. Hulme's leader collided with Mr. Beard's pair. Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip, was showing Mr. Hulme's tandem, and Mr. Beard seemed to take umbrage at the interference with his horses. He whipped his pair up sharply, and drove close enough to the other tandem to cause a second collision.

At this Batonyi was roused, and, lifting his horses, he drove at a rapid pace directly for Mr. Beard. The Ring Committee was equal to the occasion, and the attendants responded to the command to stop Mr. Huhne's pair just in time to prevent a serious smash-up. After that the two whips seemed to recover their heads, and Mr. Beard had the satisfaction of landing the coveted blue rosette with his bay geldings. By a clerical error, Superba was named as the wheeler of Mr. Huhne's tandem, instead of May Day. The mistake was explained in time to prevent a protest from Charles F. Bates, who got the third award with Cadet and Commissioner.

An exceptionally fine lot of horses came together in the class for the best all-round saddlers for gentlemen's use. Eighteen were shown, and Topover, a strapping chestnut, carried off the honors. The perfect seat and skillful riding of Emil Antony did much for the winner, whose owner is William A. Copp.

In the class for ponies in harness, Richard F. Carman's practiced hand enabled him to land the prize with his diminutive mare Spot. The brown mare Rose that came second might have won if her driver had made the turns in better style.

The second of the competitions for trottres was on last night, and four pairs of shapely roadsters came out for such an exhibition of speed as is possible in the limited space. Frank Ferguson, who had carried off the premium for single roadsters on Monday with Flashy Wilkes, had another gray and a black for a mate. He was placed last this time, but his partner, J. Dickman Brown, got the blue ribbon for a pleasing pair of geldings driven by his foreman, C. H. Miller.

Mr. Beard had another signal triumph in the class for high-steppers, shown before a two-wheeler, as he got first with Monarch and second with Sensation. The defeat of the trotting-bred knee-actor Cadet caused some surprise, as this clever gelding has many admirers. Among a superior lot of jumpers that came last on the card, Kildare, with A. E. Cobb in the saddle, did the best work.

There are seven classes for the show tonight, one of them being a driving competition for ladies.

The awards were as follows:

SADDLE HORSES.

CLASS 43.—For the best Ralley saddle horse, to be judged on conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter; soundness also to be considered; prize in plate. First, Vinco, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, ridden by Stanton Elliott, exhibitor, Mrs. John Gerken. Second, Revelation, gr. g., 16.1 hands; exhibitor, George B. Hulme. Third, Radiant, b. g., 15.1 hands; exhibitor, Miss Edna Earl Johnson. Fourth, Franzninny, ch. g., 15.2 hands; exhibitor, William C. Noble.

CLASS 44.—For the best lady's saddle horse, not under 14.3 nor exceeding 15.3 hands, to be shown at the walk, trot, and canter, conformation, manners, soundness, and style of going to be specially considered; ladies to ride, professionals barred; prize in plate. First, Terrebonne, br. m., 15.1½ hands, ridden by Miss Doremus; exhibitor, Mrs. John Gerken. Second, Radiant, b. g., 15.1 hands; exhibitor, Miss Edna Earl Johnson. Third, Lassie, b. m., 15.2 hands, exhibitor, A. W. Kelley. Fourth, Ray, b. g., 15.2½ hands; exhibitor, Mrs. William Kotman.

CLASS 45.—For the best all-around gentleman's saddle horse; soundness to be considered; prize in plate. First, Toponer, ch. g., 16.2 hands, ridden by Emil Antony; exhibitor, William A. Copp. Second, Acrobat, b. g., 15.3 hands; exhibitor, Louis Stern. Third, Lord Casper, ch. g., 16.2 hands; exhibitor, Gen. Howard Carroll. Fourth, Dandy, ch. g., 16.1 hands; exhibitor, N. A. Benner.

ROADSTERS.

CLASS 25.—Pair of mares or geldings, four years old or over, and best appointed road rig; judged by a scale of points; speed not essential; soundness to be considered; prize in plate. First, Wellington, b. g., and Napoleon, b. g., each 15.2 hands, driven by C. H. Miller; exhibitor, J. D. Brown. Second, Maud B., b. m., and Daisy, b. m., each 15.3 hands; exhibitor, Anthony Doelger. Third, Do Do, blk. g., and Sadie, blk. m., each 15.2 hands; exhibitor, John C. R. Eckerson. Fourth, Stratton, gr. g., and Brownie, blk. g., each 15.2 hands; exhibitor, Frank Ferguson.

TANDEMS.

CLASS 31.—For the best and best-appointed park tandem, mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, four years old or over, horses to count 50 per cent, cart and appointments 50 per cent; first prize, in plate; second prize, a clock in each case. First—Sensation, b. m., 15.1 hands, and His Majesty, b. g., 15.3 hands, driven and exhibited by F. D. Beard. Second, Goldenrod, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, and May Day, ch. m., 15.3 hands, driven by Aurel Bantonyi; exhibitor, George B. Hulme. Third, Cadet, b. g., 15.2 hands, and Commissioner, b. g., 15.3½ hands, driven by C. F. Bates; exhibitor, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company. Fourth, Pearl, g. g., 15.1 hands, and Diamond, blk. g., 15.1 hands; exhibitor, W. R. H. Martin.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

CLASS 34.—Mare or gelding, four years old or over, not exceeding 14.2 hands; prize in plate. First, Spot, ch. m., 12.2 hands, driven and exhibited by R. F. Carman. Second, Rose, br. m., 13.3 hands; exhibitor, Miss M. B. Puisifer. Third, Chapple, br. g., 14.1 hands; exhibitor, J. C. Punderford. Fourth, Rocks, b. g., 14.1 hands; exhibitor, Miss Margaretta Meyer.

CLASS 26.—Mare or gelding four years old or over, over 14.2 hands, and not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before an appropriate two-wheeled vehicle. First, Monarch, b. g., 15.1 hands, driven and exhibited by F. D. Beard; Second, Sensation, b. g., 15.1 hands, exhibitor, F. D. Beard. Third, Cadet, b. g., 15.2 hands, exhibitor, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company. Fourth, b. g., 15.2 hands; exhibitor, W. A. McGibbon.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

CLASS 18.—For the best performance over six fences, 4fe et 6 inches high, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds, performance over fences to count 60 per cent., style of jumping and manners 20 per cent., soundness and conformation 20 per cent.; prize in plate. First, Kildare, r. g., 16 hands, ridden by A. E. Cobb; exhibitor, C. E. Neusgal. Second, Perfection, br. m., 16hands; exhibitor, Mrs. F. D. Beard. Third, Sport, b. g., 16 hands; exhibitor, Col. E. Bloss Parsons. Fourth, Huntington, blk. g., 16 hands; exhibitor, R. F. Carman.

TROTTERS FETCH FAIR PRICES.

Successful Sale of Well-bred Stock at Dahlman's Mart.

Quite a number of trotters changed hands at auction yesterday in the Bull's Head district, and the quality of the stock offered was above the average. As a result, the buyers were out in force, and the market was steady to the last. I. H. Dahlman sold forty-five head, and only one of the lot failed to bring $100.

The prize of this sale was the roan gelding Lofty, the best-looking roadster that has been under the hammer on Twenty-fourth Street for some time. He caused some lively bidding, which carried him up to $505. After the trotter had gone to T. H. Tallmage at that figure, John Shepard, Boston's most prominent road driver, offered an advance of $900, which was accepted. Mr. Shepard said he would have Lofty's tail banged and use him double in heavy harness.

Dr. W. A. Hitchcock, a Boston dealer, was also a liberal customer, paying $600 for a fine pair of coal-black geldings of sixteen hands.

Another patron made a quick profit on Dr. Prospect, for whom he paid $225, and a few minutes later sold the stylish bay gelding for $325. Sixteen serviceable roadsters from Maine were in demand, one of them, a chestnut gelding, fetching $425, and Black Sam, a stout black gelding, being valued at $400. William Fitch, the auctioneer, had just come from Buffalo, where he had rattled off over 600 head of coachers and horses for general purposes in two days. His clever work in the pulpit at Dahlman's did much to keep prices up, and the management was well satisfied with this first venture in a continuation sale. The next one will be held in about a month, and to-day the regular Thursday sale is on.

Following are some of the horses sold:

CONSIGNED BY H. B. CARROLL, LOUISIANA, MO.

Little Joe, b. g., (1886,) Hardwood-Black Bess, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; D. O. Wright, New-York $325
Lofty, ro. g., (1887,) by Fergus McGregor-Miss Monroe, by Iron Duke; T. H. Tallmage, New-York 505
Dr. Prospect, b. g., (1888,) by Pendennis Sprague-Pansy Blossom, by Humbletonian Hero; A. A. Hutchinson, New-York 225
Kentucky Jim, b. g., (1889,) by Jay Bird-Nelly Stout, by Mambrino Time; William Sperb, New-York 210
Eli, b. g., (1890,) by Storm Boy-Puss, by Tippoo; W. C. Tragesser, New-York 230
Actor, br. g., (1890,) by Sarcente-Black Ruth, untraced; L. A. Coffin, New-York 240
Spunk, b. g., (1889,) breeding untraced; August Belmont, New-York 270
Prince, b. g., (1890,) and Charlie, b. g., (1889,) breeding untraced; W. T. Sloane, New-York 500
Duke, br. g., (1890,) breeding untraced; Dr. W. A. Hitchcock, Boston 220

CONSIGNED BY ANDREWS & McDONALD, GREENWICH, OHIO.

Night, blk. g., (1890) and Morning, blk. g., (1889,) breeding untraced; Dr. W. A. Hitchcock $600
Tork, gr. g., (1889,) breeding untraced; C. O. D. Iselin, New-York 250
Fraud, br. g., (1890,) and Justin, br. g., (1890,) breeding untraced; T. W. Riley, New-York 450
Watchman, b. g., (1890,) and Melrose, b. g., (1889,) breeding untraced; Dr. W. A. Hitchcock 515

CONSIGNED BY J. C. HONE, WATERVILLE, ME.

Carlotta, 2:37¼, b. m., (1888,) by Harbinger-Lady Ellwood, by Hamlet; W. T. Fames, New-York $310
Advocate Maid, ro. m., by Judge Advocate-dam untraced; H. H. Abenethy, New-York 335
Wedding Bell, br. m., (1889,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Rosetta, by Strathmore; E. J. Runyon, New-York 285
Queen Lil, b. m., by Downing West-dam, by Stilson; A. A. Anderson, New-York.. 280
Harry Drew, ch. g., by Broadway-dam untraced; H. Flint, New-York 215
Chestnut Boy, ch. g., by Nelson's Wilkesdam by Dirigo; L. Marshall, New-York.. 425
Actress, br. m., (1887,) by Judge Advocate-dam by Drew Horse; T. P. White, New-York 265
Black Belle, blk. m., by Echo-dam untraced; J. Burkhardt, New-York 275
Black Sam, blk. g., by Harbinger-dam by Drew Horse; T. M. Johnson, New-York.. 400
Bay Jim, b. g., by Winthrop Morrill-dam by Drew Horse; Martin Brown, New-York 285
Brown Knox, br. g., by Hinds Knox-dam untraced; Dr. W. A. Hitchcock 330
Total for forty-five head 10,825
Average per head 240

BROOKLYN RIDING CLUB'S DRILL.

Interesting Exercises at the Closing Exhibition of the Club.

The closing of the season's exhibition drills of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club was given last evening at Vanderbilt Avenue, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. A thousand members and friends were present.

A drill by members of the ladies' class was most interesting. The following women participated:

Miss Audemar, Miss Ayers, Mrs. Bedford, Miss Burtis, Miss Busby, Mrs G. Busby, Mrs. Candee, Miss Candee, Mrs. Downes, Miss Dreier, Mrs. Duryea, Mrs. Hinrichs, Miss Hubbard, Miss Matson, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Moody, Miss Moore, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Onderdonk, Miss Porter, Miss Rasmus, Mrs. Read, Miss Rossiter, Miss Seaman, Mrs. Sherwell, Miss Smith, Miss Street, Miss Thomas, Miss Walsh, and Miss Williams.

The second part of the programme consisted of mounted athletic exercises and rough riding by the members of the Monday evening class. Those who took part in the rough riding were H. Cadenas, W. C. Candee, Foster Crampton, E. F. Luckenbach, W. A. Luckenbach, F. D. Peabody, G. Herbert Potter, Winthrop M. Tuttle, W. W. Walsh, Jr., J. M. White, Jr., and Robbins Woodward.

The exercises opened with mounting, dismounting, and vaulting drills, and were followed by hurdle racing and sabre exercise. A lance drill was followed by wrestling on horseback.

Results at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Pay or Play, 102 pounds, (Welch,) 6 to 5, won; Solitaire, 106, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, second; Nockbarren, 100, (Nacey,) 20 to 1, third. Gold Dollar, Lifeboat, and George Hakes also ran. Time—1:30¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap. Wernberg, 127 pounds, (Doggett,) 9 to 10, won; Buckrene, 116, (Reiff,) 10 to 1, second; Captain Brown, 120, (Clerico,) 5 to 2, third. Charade, Restraint, Copyright, Clarus, and Wheeler also ran. Time—1:02.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds. Half mile; selling. Religion, 107 pounds, (Reiff,) 3 to 1, won; Lady Lawrence, 100, (Lamley,) 5 to 1, second; Cadiz, 99, (Nacey,) 11 to 10, third. Jackine and E. Ball also ran. Time—0:50½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling; three-year-olds. Sun Up, 95 pounds, (Maldonado,) 2 to 1, won; Tuscan, 104, (Nacey,) 2 to 5, second; Tartuffe, 95, (Sheedy,) 60 to 1, third. St. Vincent also ran. Time—1:30¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Plenty, 95 pounds, (Sheedy,) 11-to 5, won; Kilkenny, 95, (Welch,) 5 to 2, second; Canvass, 95, (Lamley,) 2 to 1, third. Lady Adams also ran. Time—1:44.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens; five furlongs. Foundling, 97 pounds, (Lamley,) 4 to 5, won; Cuckoo, 98, (Keefe,) 9 to 2, second; Campaign, 106, (Horton,) 8 to 1, third. Lotus, Trojan, Lily B., Bonnville, and Mr. Aaron also ran. Time—1:04.

Suburban's Added Money Reduced.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday the committee decided to recommend to the club that the added money to the Suburban Handicap be fixed at $5,000. This is about one-fifth of last year's added money. The value of added money in other fixed stakes will be reduced in like proportion if the recommendation is adpoted. The reduction is the outcome of the racing uncertainty.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—C. Oliver Iselin of the cup-defender syndicate visited Bristol Tuesday and inspected the work so far advanced at the Herreshoff works. He made one important admission—that the new boat was to be plated with manganese bronze. He said this would make her several minutes faster than the Vigilant. Mr. Iselin thought the English newspaper reporters were slow in not finding out the metal of which the Valkyrie III. was to be constructed or the dimensions of sail area of the flier Ailsa. The Valkyrie III. might be built of Tobin bronze, he thought, as the English builders were very much taken with it. The defender will be manned by an entirely American crew, under Capt. "Hank" Haff, and the men will start in preliminary training on the refitted Colonia about May 1. The defender will be ready for launching about the middle of June.

—Capt. Parker, the skipper of the twenty-rater that was built at the Herreshoff works during the Winter for a German Baron in Kiel, Germany, arrived at Bristol a week ago to take charge of the new craft as soon as she is launched. Mate Diaper of the new boat came with Capt. Parker, and both have been stopping in Bristol since their arrival, looking after the new boat and getting her in shape to be rigged. Both men came from Southampton, England. Capt. Parker has had considerable experience as a racing skipper in English waters for a number of years, and Mate Diaper, though no relation of Tom Diaper, the Vigilant's pilot last season in England, is quite an expert in yachting, and has been on board of a number of racing craft in English waters for some years.

—The Fife cutter Infanta, owned by John B. Mills of New-York, will be overhauled next month at Bristol and she will also have some improvements made. She will have a new topmast, and a spar for that purpose arrived in Bristol last Thursday. The work of making the topmast will begin at once. She carried away a topmast last season in a race on the Providence River. Capt. Henry Slocum will be her skipper again this season.

—The Pavonia Yacht Club will give a planked shad dinner on Sunday, May 12, at their clubhouse, foot of Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. Their twenty-sixth annual open regatta will take place on Monday, June 24.

—Capt. John Barr will sail Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara, having been released by S. Hopkins of Philadelphia, to whom he was under engagement for the season.

—John H. Hall of Hartford has purchased from the estate of O. G. Jennings the steam yacht Unquowa. The Unquowa is 138 feet over all, and 116 feet on the water line.

—E. Bowne Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club is talking of building a half-rater to meet the Spruce III. when she comes over in the Fall.

—F. A. Schermerhorn's steam yacht Empress is on the ways at Greenport, and is to have a new rudder stock, and be thoroughly overhauled.

—Young John Barr, Jr., will be sailing master of the thirty-five-footer owned by Dr. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia.

—J. N. Kelly's sloop yacht Truant is having a new keel and new cabin truck put on at Greenport.

YALE'S STRONG BALL NINE

Probable Make-up of the Team That Will Defend the Blue.

LAST YEAR'S CRACK BATTERY REMAIN

Candidates for the Few Vacant Positions Putting Up a Strong Game—Schedule of This Season's Contests.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—In the opinion of Yale men who have watched critically the practice work of the university baseball nine, the team Yale will put forth in the 'Varsity series of games this year will be the strongest all-around set of players that has supported the blue in some time. Ever since the weather and ground have permitted it, the men have been regularly and hard at work training for the season. That means that for two hours every afternoon of late the candidates have gone out to the Yale field and there batted and pitched and run about the grounds with an earnestness that betokens fine playing when they come to meet the other college nines.

There are two or three positions on the team the filling of which has not yet been decided upon. But enough was learned during the week to give a pretty definite idea how the team will be made up. Carter will pitch, and the college men believe he has no equal in the country to-day as a twirler, not excepting even the professional pitchers. He pitched for the university team last year, and his brilliant work has not been forgotten. In addition to getting himself in first-class condition for the coming season, Carter has put in a great deal of time in coaching a number of the men who aspire to the position of substitute pitcher for the university nine. There are several such candidates.

Trudeau will probably alternate with Carter in the pitcher's box. The practice work of Gunther has attracted general attention. He is a strong, deceptive man in the box. Among the other candidates for pitcher are Chamberlain, '97, S.; Smith, '96, S.; Simmons, '98, and Feeter, '97, S. Thompson has recently stopped practicing on account of a lame leg.

Greenway will catch. He is in good shape now, although at one time last Fall, when he retired from football practice, because he was ill, there was some doubt whether he would re-enter the athletic field. At that time he was a most promising candidate for the 'Varsity eleven, but his physician objected to his continuing football work, and he reluctantly gave it up right on the eve of the university games. He makes a splendid backstop for Carter's pitching.

It has practically been decided that the team will take along on the Easter trip, which begins March 30, Twombly, '96, and De Forest, '97, both very fair men behind the bat. Wilcox, '95, S., and Bass, '97, are also aspiring to be catchers, and will do more or less playing in that position this season.

There will be a veteran on first base, Stephenson, who covered that bag last year in a manner that met with general approval. Just at present he is bothered a bit with a sprained wrist, but that will be all right in time for the Easter vacation games.

Reddington, an outfielder, last year, and a football player of some snap, will probably fill second base this season. He is a good player. The candidate for substitute on second base is Hazen, '98.

There are four very good men striving for the privilege of covering third base, but it is the general belief that Fincke, '97, who was Captain of the freshman baseball and football teams last year, will be selected. He was first substitute quarter back on the university eleven last season. He is putting up a remarkable game this year in baseball. Third base is Arbuthnot's old position. McCandless, '96, S.; Oliver, '97, S., and Shaw, '95, S., are also vigorous candidates for third.

J. R. Quinby, who was substitute shortstop on the university nine a year ago, is booked for shortstop for '95. He has improved considerably within the year, and seems to be the only likely man for the place. S. L. Quimby, who played on the freshman team in '94, is also working industriously for shortstop.

Keator, who was a substitute on the '94 university team, will probably be assigned to right field for '95. He does not play what might be called a real steady, even game at all times, but his playing is very brilliant frequently.

Capt. Rustin of the nine will play in centre field, thus moving over from right field, where he was last season. The reason for this change is that the Captain in centre field will have a better command of his men and of the field. Some of the college critics of baseball think that in some ways Capt. Rustin is not well fitted for the position of centre field, and it remains to be seen how near right is this opinion. The men on the team believe centre is just the spot for him.

Speer, who played a very creditable game last year, will cover left field. The feature of his playing is his strong batting. The other outfield candidates are Taylor, '96; C. Reed, '97; Root, '96; McCance, '97, and Harris of the Law School.

The following is the schedule of the games to be played by the university nine for this season:

March 30—Trinity, in Hartford; April 3—Murray Hill, in New-Haven; April 6—New-York League, in New-York; April 10—New-York University, in New-York; April 11—Georgetown, in Washington; April 12—Norfolk League, in Norfolk; April 13—University of Virginia, in Richmond; April 15—University of Virginia, in Charlottesville; April 16—Baltimore League, in Baltimore; April 17—New-York League, in New-York; April 20—Williams, in New-Haven; April 24—Toronto League, in New-Haven; April 27—Brown, in New-Haven; May 1—Wesleyan, in Middletown; May 3—Andover, in Andover; May 4—Brown, in Providence; May 7—Lafayette, in New-Haven; May 11—Orange, in East Orange; May 13—Amherst, in New-Haven; May 15—Amherst, in Amherst.

May 18—Princeton, in New-Haven; May 22—Oritani Field Club, in New-Haven; May 25—Orange, in East Orange; May 28—Georgetown, in New-Haven; May 30—Brown, in Providence; June 1—Holy Cross, in New-Haven; June 3—(Harvard-Princeton tie,) in New-Haven; June 8—Princeton, in Princeton; June 15—Princeton tie, or Williams, in Williamstown; June 20—Harvard, in Cambridge; June 25—Harvard, in New-Haven; June 29—Harvard tie.

The team has gone to the training table.

Naturally, the freshmen are in a despondent state, inasmuch as the Faculty's decree that there shall be no game by the freshman team this year knocks out whatever prospects they had on the diamond. There was apparently a sufficiency of very promising baseball timber in the class, and the men who were trying for the team had placed to their credit a great deal of preliminary practice work. But the Faculty's decision ends all ambition in that direction, and there will be none of those highly-exciting battles between the Yale and the Harvard freshmen teams this year. This ruling of the Faculty is the penalty on the freshman class for the very boisterous behavior of members of that class at the Yale Glee Club concert during Promenade week.

PRINCETON'S FIRST WIN.

Ball Season Opened with a Victory Over Columbia.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—The baseball season opened here to-day with a game between Columbia and Princeton, in which Princeton scored an easy victory by 7 to 1. The chief interest of the game lay in the fact that a large number of candidates who have been working in the cage were given opportunities to show what they could do in a game. Of these, Easton, '98, and Titus, '96, as battery, made a good impression. For the visitors the work of Cotton at first base and Shipman behind the bat was excellent. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	H	PO	A	E
W.Ward, rf.	3	2	0	0	0
Otto, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Payne, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Brooks, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Gunster, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0
Butler, ss.	1	1	0	0	0
Williams, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Small, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Cochran, 1b.	1	1	4	0	0
F. Ward, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
Titus, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Altland, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Easton, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Jayne, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pardee, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	9	27	11	2

COLUMBIA.	R	H	PO	A	E
Shipman, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Harold, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Cotter, 1b.	1	2	6	0	1
Stewart, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Shattuck, cf.	0	1	4	1	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Ellis, 2b,3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Fiskel, p,ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Wessel, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ryan, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	5	24	7	2

Earned runs—Columbia, 1; Princeton, 3. Two-base hits—P. Ward, W. D. Ward, Small, Miller. Wild pitch—Fiskel. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 1; off Fiskel, 1; off Stewart, 3. Hit by pitcher—Fiskel. Struck out—By Wilson, 2; by Jayne, 2; by Easton, 2; by Fiskel, 2; by Stewart, 4. Double play—Wilson, Brooks, and Otto. Umpire—Mr. Wyckoff. Weather cold. Attendance 500.

CATCHER SMITH HURT.

The Giant Had a Finger Broken by a Swift Ball.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—This afternoon the New-York regulars were defeated here by the second club, by a score of 16 to 15. All the pitchers were in the box, and were batted freely. During the game Catcher Smith had a finger broken, which will disable him for some time. A swift ball thrown across the plate struck him on the end of one of his fingers, breaking it, and causing him great pain. A doctor upon the field rendered the necessary surgical assistance, and took the injured player from the grounds in a buggy.

The game was marked by heavy batting. Wells, Captain of the Richmond team, played first for the second club, and Phillips of the Richmond College team, covered third base for the regulars. Both did good work. The weather was fine, it being warm and bright. The score:

RICHMOND REG'S.	R	H	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss.	2	1	2	4	2
Bannon, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Davis, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	2	1	9	2	2
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0
Burke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Knauss, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Total	15	14	26	13	6

SECOND CLUB.	R	H	PO	A	E
Murphy, ss.	3	0	3	2	1
Rusle, cf.	3	2	2	0	2
Wells, 1b.	2	1	14	0	0
Ger'n, 2b,p.	2	3	3	5	2
Howle, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	2	2	2	4	1
Wells, p., cf.	2	1	0	4	0
Knauss, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Clarke, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Phillips, 3b.	1	4	2	3	1
Total	16	15	27	17	8

Score by innings:
Regulars ..... 3 2 0 0 7 0 1 2 0—15
Second Team ..... 1 1 5 0 6 3 0 0 0—16

Summary:
Three-base hits—Rusie, 2. Two-base hits—Fuller, Bannon, Stafford, (2,) Burke, Knauss, (2,) Wells, German, Tiernan. First base on errors—Regulars, 6; Second Team, 5. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Meekin, 1; off Clarke, 2; off Knauss, 2. Left on bases—Regulars, 8; Second Team, 10. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Knauss, 2. Double play—German, Murphy, and Wells. Umpire—Mr. Van Haltren.

Vermonters Beaten at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Columbian University to-day defeated the University of Vermont in the first ball game here this season by the score of 12 to 5. The defeat of the Vermont boys was wholly due to their inability to successively connect with the curves of Buckman of Columbian University. Score:

Columbian ..... 2 4 0 0 2 4 0 0 ..—12
Vermont ..... 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Base hits—Columbian, 11; Vermont, 5. Errors—Columbian, 3; Vermont, 6. Batteries—Buckman and Horner; Dodds and Naylor. Umpire—Mr. McCreery.

Brooklyn Beats Pittsburg.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 27.—Pittsburg lost to Brooklyn to-day in a long and tedious contest, which developed nothing out of the ordinary. Brooklyn put in Kennedy after the first inning, and he pitched a fair game. The score:

Pittsburg ..... 4 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—7
Brooklyn ..... 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 ..—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Jordan and Sugden; Stein, Kennedy, and Dalley.

Changes in Yale's Boat.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Capt. Armstrong to-day made no fewer than four important changes in the 'Varsity boat. He took Langford, a freshman, who has been tried at several positions in the boat, and placed him at stroke; shifted Dater from No. 4 to No. 5, put Cross at No. 4, and placed Simpson, a substitute, at bow, in place of Judd, who is unable to row, owing to a vaccination arm. Changes in the crew are now being made daily. Capt. Armstrong coached the crew.

PRIZE WINNERS DINED.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League Celebrates Close of Tournament.

The Bank Clerks' Bowling League held its first annual banquet at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. It was the first time the league has given out prizes at a banquet, but judging from the success of last night's gathering the close of future tournaments will be celebrated in like manner.

President W. H. Leech of the Bank for Savings made the opening address, after which the Bank for Savings bowlers received a certificate entitling them to first prize. American Exchange Bank received second prize, Chase National Bank third prize, and Park National Bank fourth prize. J. B. Gallagher of the Bank for Savings and C. W. Booth of the Chase National Bank received first and second individual prizes respectively.

Speeches were made by S. De Lisser of the Bank for Savings, Capt. Armstrong of the American Exchange National Bank, W. H. Wylie of the Park National Bank, W. P. Gardner of the First National Bank, and E. A. Lohm of the Citizens' Savings Bank. J. H. Sanford and F. I. Ketcham kept the guests in good humor for the balance of the evening.

Among those present were W. H. Wylie, S. De Lisser, C. H. Harriot, J. B. Gallagher, C. A. McKever, E. H. Benedict, A. W. Harmon, F. H. Hyde, A. Emerson, Li S. Churchill, A. W. Foster, E. H. Gibson, J. Harper, J. J. Willets, A. M. Timpson, J. H. Sanford, P. Williams, L. Jacoby, F. A. Farries, A. C. Foster, O. C. Schultze, G. Endlich, L. A. Fahs, J. C. Fowler,

Horses, Carriages, &c.

To-day, Thursday, 300 HORSES

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

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East 24th St., between 2d & 3d Avs.,

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Horses suitable for all purposes, draughters, chunks, coachers, express delivery cobs, saddle and general purpose horses consigned by the following:

James Berry, Brocton, Ill.
Frank Reichenbach, Orville, Ohio.
Bacon Brothers, Kansas, Ill.
H. Shuhlein, Illinois.
E. Snyder, Iowa.
Geo. Tarris, Belleville, Ohio.

Butchers, contractors, express and railroad companies are cordially invited to attend this sale. Every horse sold on 48 hours' trial, and must be as represented or money refunded. Sale begins at 10 A. M. Telephone, 325 18th.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

E. H. Pierson, J. Pickard, H. M. Caldwell, W. Jarvis, E. Van Wagoner, W. E. Moore, P. Vallander, H. Sayler, C. Suling, E. Bever, E. Freund, J. C. Tilley, C. Sturges, F. I. Ketcham, M. Bauer, M. F. Wyman, F. M. Langdon, W. R. Pentz, A. G. Armstrong, W. P. Gardner, W. H. Leech, E. A. Lohm, J. S. Gross, and W. C. Pickard.

KEENEY AND RANNEY WIN.

The Amateur Billiard Tournament Nearing an End.

Two games were played in the amateur billiard tournament at Daly's Brooklyn rooms yesterday, and the results will make the finish of the tourney a very close one all around. Frank Keeney defeated Arthur Townsend, and Dr. Ranney defeated W. A. Barnard.

The standing now is: Oakes, won 5, lost 1; Keeney, won 5, lost 2; Stark, won 4, lost 2; Townsend and Ranney each won 3, lost 3; Miller, won 2, lost 3; Barnard, won 2, lost 4; Jennings, won 0, lost 6.

Townsend had to make 350 points to Keeney's 265. He started off at a terrific pace, and when the game was half over his average was 12. The pace was too hot, though Keeney played a good up-hill game, and won.

In the second game Dr. Ranney was in rare form. He made some rattling good billiards, and won somewhat handily.

There is a match fever in the air, now that Maurice Daly wants to match either J. B. Stark or Arthur Townsend against C. Ellison, the amateur champion of Illinois, for a trophy.

Stark and Keeney have agreed to play a match. Stark is to play 600 points to Keeney's 500.

The games for to-day are Miller and Ranney and Barnard and Stark. The tournament will end on Friday, when the players will be Miller and Jennings and Townsend and Oakes. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

A. Townsend (350)—11 0 1 3 1 32 0 19 23 13 3 17 19 14 16 0 0 0 3 1 11 19 7 22 3 7 5 2 19 6 3 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0 4 18 3 4 0 0 7 0 0 1 2 0 0 0. Total—317. Average—8 52-53.

F. Keeney (265)—1 14 4 2 16 1 0 0 0 0 11 9 0 25 14 0 10 0 6 1 0 0 1 11 4 2 3 1 26 0 1 2 0 0 0 14 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 2 2 3 1 0 2 3 4 15 2 0 15. Total—265. Average—5.

SECOND GAME.

W. A. Barnard (265)—0 1 3 3 1 0 15 9 2 25 2 13 1 1 4 3 5 0 0 7 1 7 0 0 10 5 0 12 0 0 0 1 7 13 0 4 6 2 2 0 8 4 4 1 6 13 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 3 3 19 0. Total—232. Average—3 52-59.

Dr. Ranney (250)—2 8 1 0 7 1 5 13 2 7 4 0 1 1 1 2 12 2 1 0 15 0 2 1 2 13 1 1 1 14 31 0 1 4 0 0 6 4 5 0 10 7 1 12 0 16 0 0 9 1 1 1 6 3 3 0 0 4 5. Total—250.

INCOME TAX AND ALIENS

Collector Grosse Says He Can Punish Delinquents in Many Ways.

HE CRITICISES MR. HARLAND'S VIEWS

If Foreigners Do Not Pay the Tax on Incomes Derived Here, He Says, They Will Find the Neglect Costly.

The question of the payment of income tax by non-resident aliens does not, in the opinion of Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, admit of doubt.

Thomas Harland of Rollins & McGrath, who many years ago was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says that Collector Grosse is impotent to collect this tax as he proposes, and that the conclusions he draws from authorities which he cites are incorrect.

Mr. Harland bases his judgment mainly on letters which Mr. Grosse addressed to August Feigel, Consul General of the German Empire, in which he said:

In reply to your letter I wish to state that the income-tax law applies to aliens as well as citizens, whether residing in the United States or abroad. It is in the interest of citizens of your country who derive income from investments in the United States to make the said law known in the country you represent. The penalty for failure to file the return on the first Monday of March next is 50 per centum of the tax.

The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the question. In Kirkland against Hotchkiss, 100 U. S. 491, the court said:

"The tax laid upon their bonds was intended to affect the owners of them; while the companies were directed to pay, they were authorized to retain the amount for the installments through the bondholders, whether citizens or aliens. The objection that Congress had no power to tax non-resident aliens is met by the fact that the tax was not assessed against them personally, but against the rem, the credit, the debt due to them. Congress has the right to tax all property within the jurisdiction of the United States with certain exceptions not necessary to be noted. In this case the money due to non-resident bondholders was in the United States and in the hands of the company before it could be transmitted to London or others places, where the bondholders resided. While here, it was liable to taxation. Congress, by the internal revenue law, by way of tax, stopped the export of the money before its transmission, namely, 5 per cent. of it.

"Plausible grounds for levying such a tax might be assigned. It might be said that the creditor is protected by our laws in the enjoyment of the debt; that the whole machinery of our courts and the physical power of the Government are placed at his disposal for its security and collection. Whether taxation thus imposed would be respected by foreign Governments, if the creditor could bring before their courts the debtor company or his property, does not concern us in considering the question now presented. There is nothing in the Constitution which authorizes this court or any other court to disaffirm the power of Congress to lay the tax. Congress is its own judge of the propriety or expediency of laying it.

"Indeed, so far as the power of Congress is concerned regarding reference to any power the courts have to limit or restrain, I see no reason why Congress may not lay a tax upon any property on which the Government can lay its hands, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the United States. If, in imitation of the dues levied by Denmark upon vessels passing through the Cattegat Sound, Congress should levy a duty upon all vessels passing through the Strait of Florida, I do not know of any power which the courts possess to prevent it. It might create complications with foreign Governments, if this is true, and involve the country in war; Congress has the power, if it chooses, to take the responsibility of creating, or giving occasion to such complications. The responsibility rests upon it alone. So, if, in taxing money due from the citizens of the United States to foreign citizens, any complications arise with the Governments to which the latter are subject, Congress alone has the responsibility, and is the only department of our Government which has the right to take such a responsibility."

Commenting on this, Mr. Harland, who claims that Deputy Collectors are not constitutionally appointed officers of the United States, said yesterday:

Mr. Grosse's letters to Mr. Feigel imply that non-residents are to pay a tax on incomes from securities owned in the United States.

The law taxes income derived from all property owned and all business, trades, or professions carried on in the United States by persons residing without. The case of Kirkland vs. Hotchkiss, cited by Mr. Grosse in his letter to the German Consul General, determined the right of the State of Connecticut to impose a tax upon one of its citizens and residents who was the owner of bonds issued in Chicago and secured by mortgage upon lands in Illinois.

The court put its decision expressly upon the ground that the situs of a person's property is at the residence of its owner, and that the bonds in question were therefore in Connecticut, and so properly taxed by the laws of that State.

Applying the same rule to the bonds issued by the United States or by corporations in the United States which are owned by non-resident aliens, the situs of the property is abroad, and, therefore, such bonds do not come within the language of the statute which taxes income from property owned, or business, trades, or professions carried on in the United States.

The Collector has not quoted another portion of the opinion, which said:

"That debt, although a species of intangible property, may, perhaps, for the purpose of taxation, be regarded as situated at the domicile of the creditor."

The opinion also said:

"The debt then having its situs at the creditor's residence, both he and it are for the purpose of taxation within the jurisdiction of the State."

This was a clear recognition of the doctrine that a bond issued by the United States Government, or by any railroad company, in the United States, owned by a resident in London, for instance, had its situs in London, and, consequently, was not properly owned in the United States; the income from such bonds was, therefore, not taxable.

Collector Grosse said last night, after learning of Mr. Harland's opinion:

I have to refer all who dissent from my view to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kirkland vs. Hotchkiss. I understand it one way; if Mr. Harland has another view, that is his business.

I do not, however, think that the Supreme Court ever spoke in language as unequivocal. The terms of this decision are precise and admit of no doubt. Mr. Harland makes a mistake in assuming that income tax is a tax on property. It is a tax on income, and as the income must be earned in the United States, the Government has power to collect it while it is in the United States.

"How," asked the reporter, "are you going to collect such income of non-resident aliens?"

"By finding out where the income is," said Mr. Grosse.

"But suppose the securities are not registered and have inkerest coupons?"

"I cannot collect anything that is not in my hands. The Supreme Court has decided that, if, for instance, a corporation should set apart a fund for the payment of interest and dividends for non-resident aliens, and make such payable in London, Paris, or Berlin by a contract creating the corporation's liability, then no income tax can be collected. In other words, if I find property belonging to a non-resident alien, I will distrain it."

"The Prince of Wales," suggested the reporter, "might own bonds giving an income of $40,000 a year. How would you set about collecting the tax?"

"If the income were derived from registered United States bonds, I would distrain on the interest check at the United States Treasury. I can punish delinquents in various ways. In the first place, they are liable to 50 per cent. penalty, and to forfeit their $4,000 exemption; that is, to say, if the income were less than this sum, I could tax it.

"If the delinquent owned property of any sort or business interests in the United States, the claim of the Government for income tax would be a lien on such property or interest, and I would proceed against either."

In speaking of his letters to foreign Consuls, Mr. Grosse said:

"I communicated with the German and English Consuls through courtesy. After talking with Mr. Feigel, I thought it best to write to all foreign Consuls, because I believed that the greater part of the money invested by non-resident aliens is invested in New-York City, and it is incumbent on me to make inquiry and do all in my power to collect the tax due to the Government. And knowing that Consuls are expected to inform their Governments about all matters which might injuriously affect their citizens or subjects, I considered it a matter of courtesy to do this.

But keep in mind the fact that income tax is a tax on income, not on property. If the income is in the United States, what I have to do is to find whence the income is derived and apply the law.

One word more: Mr. Harland is an opponent of income tax, and may be biased, but I say that those who follow his ideas will find it costly.

The time for making declarations of gains, profit, and income to the Collector and Deputy Collectors, which expired the first Monday of this month, has been extended by Congress to April 15.

HAS DRUG CLERKS ARRESTED

Police Captain Pickett Seeking to Stop the Sale of "Knock-Out" Drops Used by Thieves.

The large number of cases of men brought to the West Thirtieth Street Station suffering from the effects of "knock-out" drops has led Police Captain Pickett to try and put a stop to their use by preventing their sale.

Within the last four or five weeks there have been six or seven men drugged and robbed in and about the Nineteenth Precinct.

The drops are made principally from chloral. They are not deadly, but they act very quickly and render the victim unconscious for a long period. Capt. Pickett detailed a policeman to discover where chloral was being sold in the precinct without the usual precautions prescribed by law.

On the evidence so obtained Capt. Pickett and the policeman went before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, and secured a number of warrants. On these they arrested, yesterday afternoon, Bodo Lorenz, a drug clerk employed at 1,400 Broadway; Robert Bredin, another clerk, employed at Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, and Louis B. Wade, employed by Bartlett & Plummer.

The three men were taken before Justice Simms and charged with violating Section 402 of the Penal Code in selling a poison without registering the name and address of the buyer.

It is claimed by the police that it is just such lax methods as these that enable the thugs who use "knock-out" drops to go on with their work. There is no thought that the druggists were in any way in league with the criminals, but Capt. Pickett thinks and hopes that if he can only make the druggists more careful it will be impossible to obtain any drugs of the dangerous kind.

The prisoners all pleaded not guilty and were held in $300 each for examination this morning. The police have other warrants, and other arrests will be made.

DRIVEN TO SEA BY THE BLIZZARD

The Almeda Willey Sixty-two Days in Reaching Port from Darien, Ga.

The American schooner Almeda Willey arrived here yesterday and reported that she had experienced the full force of the late blizzard.

The schooner left Darien, Ga., for this port on Jan. 24 with a cargo of lumber. Her voyage was uneventful until the night of Feb. 7, when she ran into the blizzard about sixty miles off Sandy Hook Lightship. The storm came upon her with terrific force from out of the west and lasted for four days. The schooner was put before the gale for safety.

Nearly all of her sails were split and blown away or rendered useless. Her deck load and water casks were washed overboard, one of her boats was lost, a portion of her cutwater was carried away, and the greater part of her stores was destroyed by being flooded.

The weather moderated on Feb. 11 sufficiently to permit of observations being taken, and the Captain discovered that his vessel had been driven 560 miles during the hurricane. He decided that it would be necessary to make repairs and obtain provisions before proceeding to his destination, and he ran for Bermuda. He sailed from there on March 10. He was sixty-two days in reaching this port from the time he left Darien, Ga.

Won by a Japanese Scholar.

The annual exhibition of crayon drawing by the scholars of the New-York Evening High School, at 124 West Thirtieth Street, was held last night. About 300 drawings were exhibited, comprising portraits, landscapes, architectural designs, and mechanical drawings.

The Tiffany Gold Medald for the greatest improvement in drawing from antique casts, was awarded to Shinlaro Yokozuka, a Japanese, twenty-two years old, who lives at 90 Clinton Place. Mr. Yokozuka has been in America three years, and is a silk designer. He has been studying portrait drawing all Winter, and his work easily excels all the students he competed with.

The Mitchell-Vance Prize, consisting of a bronze statue, for greatest improvement in drawing historic ornaments, was awarded to William Sticker of 224 East Twenty-sixth Street.

The first Faber Prize, (drawing instruments,) for drawing human heads, was awarded to I. Hummill of 325 Eighth Avenue. Frank Liess carried off the second Faber Prize, a case of drawing pencils, for the best animals.

Democratic Club's Dinner.

The Democratic Club's monthly dinner will be given at the clubhouse Saturday evening. Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, and ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers will be the guests of honor. Secretary of the Navy Herbert is also expected to be present.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Eckley B. Coxe of Pennsylvania is at the Waldorf.

—William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor.

—Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is at the St. James.

—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Attorney General Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut and Commodore T. O. Selfridge and Lieut. S. A. Stanton, United States Navy, are at the Murray Hill.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hartford, Conn., March 27.—Dr. Malcolm R. Griswold, a dentist, was arrested this afternoon for arson on two counts and for defrauding several insurance companies. The Woodbridge Building was burned March 15. The total loss was about $70,000. Dr. Griswold's office was burned. He was insured for $5,500, and the police claim to have evidence that he started the fire. Griswold was a member of the Legislature from Stafford in 1882, and in 1888 was a candidate for Controller on the Democratic ticket.

Kansas City, Mo., March 27.—Marshall C. Short, a business man of San Francisco, became suddenly insane on an east-bound Santa Fé train, near Elmdale, Kan., last night. He jumped from the train while it was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, and received fatal injuries.

Pensacola, Fla., March 27.—Mayor Anderson has appointed delegates to the Grain and Trade Congress which meets at Mobile, Ala., April 4, as follows: S. R. Mallory, F. C. Brent, T. E. Welles, John Cosgrove, and C. C. Yonge.

Auburn, Ill., March 27.—The Auburn State Bank was robbed of $1,000 last night. The safe was blown open and rifled of its contents. Four men who were seen driving from the place are supposed to be the robbers.

Augusta, Me., March 27.—The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day.

ULTIMATUM TO NICARAGUA

British Subjects Cannot Be Arrested with Impunity.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS REDRESS

Lord Kimberley Requires a Money Indemnity and a Commission to Pass on the Losses of the Exiles.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The full text of Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua is as follows:

Foreign Office, Feb. 26, 1895.

Señor Don Modesto Barrios, Minister of Nicaragua:

Sir: Her Majesty's Government has carefully considered the voluminous documents inclosed in your note of the 22d of November last, which you have communicated to me in justification of the proceedings of the Nicaraguan Government in regard to Mr. Hatch, British pro-Consul, and certain other British subjects, who were arrested in August last in the Mosquito Reserve, imprisoned, and expelled from Nicaragua, not only without any form of trial, but without any communication to them of the charges against them, so as to afford them an opportunity of absolving themselves.

Before proceeding to examine the statements made in those documents, I may observe that, although Mr. Hatch was not, strictly speaking, an officer in her Majesty's Consular Service, it might have been expected that the Nicaraguan authorities, in the Reserve, who carried on a correspondence with him, and made use of his service in a Consular capacity whenever and so long as it suited their convenience to do so, would, as a matter of ordinary courtesy, have communicated with her Majesty's Government before resorting to so extreme a measure as the arrest of that gentleman.

The British subjects who were arrested on the 16th of August and taken to Managua were, besides Mr. Hatch, British pro-Consul, Mr. W. B. C. Brown, Mr. H. B. Brownrigg, Mr. J. W. Cuthbert, Mr. S. A. Hodgson, Mr John Taylor, Mr. John O'Thomas, Mr. Markland Taylor, Mr. W. Glover.

On the 23d of August two more British subjects were arrested, Mr. G. P. Hall and Mr. Hubert O. Bodden, and another British subject, Mr. Joseph P. Moody, was arrested on the 30th of August. There were also further arrests of persons said to be British subjects, viz., Green, Martin, Thompson, and Joel Bodden.

The object of much that is contained in the papers communicated by the Nicaraguan Government appears to be to connect Mr. Hatch and other Britoish subjects arrested with the disturbance which took place in the Mosquito Reservation in July last. Messrs. Hatch, Brown, Brownrigg, Cuthbert, S. A. Hodgson, John Taylor, Markland Taylor, and Glover, in a statement made on the 7th of September, have sworn that they did not in any way, directly or indirectly, participate in or encourage the riots in the Reserve. Mr. J. O. Thomas also denies any complicity in the riots. As to Mr. G. P. Hall, who was kept in prison for six days and only released on giving an undertaking to leave the country, he states that as Police Magistrate he endeavored to quiet the people on the 6th of July, but was shot at and went home and resigned the next day. His statement is supported by sworn statements made by two of the police, British subjects.

Mr. Hubert O. Bodden, who was kept in prison for three days, and was released on the intervention of the Captain of the United States ship Marblehead, but was exiled, is in ignorance of the causes of his arrest and exile.

Mr. J. P. Moody states that he is in ignorance of the causes of his arrest and banishment.

Among the depositions which are brought forward by the Nicaraguan Government as proofs against Mr. Hatch are those of J. W. Cuthbert, S. A. Hodgson, and Charles Patterson, when under detention. The first-named person is represented to have deposed that it was Mr. Hatch who encouraged the movement against the Nicaraguan authorities and that he was always in the midst of the insurgents.

S. A. Hodgson is represented to have stated that the meetings of the Mosquito Council from the 5th to the 7th of July were held in the house of Mr. Hatch, and that he was present at them then and afterward, when they were held elsewhere. Charles Patterson is represented to have affirmed that Mr. Hatch was nearly always present at the meetings of the Council and advised it what to do.

Now, two of these deponents, Messrs. Cuthbert and Patterson, in a statement made to Consul Bingham, while swearing that they did not in any way participate in or encourage the riot of the 5th of July, and did not furnish or import arms or ammunition for use in the disturbances, further say that "certain questions were asked us at the Bluff by the Minister of War, and written in Spanish, which was signed by us, but we cannot say that it is correct, not knowing the language, but being compelled to sign."

The third deponent, S. A. Hodgson, in a sworn statement made on the 17th of September affirms that, while under arrest at Bluefields Bluff, he stated, in reply to questions by Gen. Portocarrero, respecting Mr. Hatch, that Mr. Hatch did not, to his knowledge, have a gathering of people at his business house door on the 6th of July; that he did not instigate or advise the Jamaicans to take up arms, but that he warned them not to do so, and posted up notices to the same effect; that Chief Clarence, after he was reinstated, did not reside at Mr. Hatch's house, but at that of Mr. Forbes; that no meeting of the Council was held at Mr. Hatch's house, and that excepting beseeching the people to keep quiet, Mr. Hatch had nothing to do with the affairs of the 5th and 6th of July; that he (Hodgson) was asked to sign the statement, but requested to have it read to him in English, which was refused, and, after waiting an hour, he was compelled to sign it.

Hubert O. Bodden, who is another of the deponents quoted in the documents communicated by the Nicaraguan Government, says in a sworn statement that he was arrested on the 23d of August and asked questions tending to implicate Mr. Hatch and others in the disturbances; that on his pleading ignorance the Judge said he was lying, and that, "If you do not speak the truth you shall be shot;" thaa he was then sent back to prison, where he remained three days, when he was released on the intervention of the Captain of the United States ship Marblehead, the Judge informing him that he was exiled, but that he ought to be shot.

With regard to the other depositions produced by the Nicaraguan Government, the evidence as to Mr. Hatch's conduct at the time of the disturbances is mere hearsay, and is not only in contradiction to the sworn statements to which I have just referred, but is at variance with the information obtained by her Majesty's Government through the British naval officers on the spot.

I notice from the depositions which you have communicated to me, that Green, Martin, and Thompson are stated to have been concerned in the police riot on the 5th of July, and that Joel Bodden is said to have taken part in the attack on the Bluff on the following day. Her Majesty's Government is not fully informed as to how their cases have been dealt with by the Nicaraguan Government, and they are therefore excluded from consideration in my present note.

As to the other British subjects arrested, I may observe that, after the police riots of the 5th of July and the attack on the palace that night, the town of Bluefields was without organized government until the Mosquito Chief, at the request of the merchants and others, issued a proclamation that he had reassumed his former position. The Nicaraguan Commissioner was within the palace with forty soldiers, and was without power to maintain order or the authority of Nicaragua, which he had up to then exercised, and he took the first opportunity of coming to an arrangement to withdraw with his soldiers to a place of safety.

In these circumstances, certain British subjects, at the request of the Mosquito Chief, reassumed the functions which they had formerly exercised before the entry of Nicaraguan troops into the Mosquito Reserve in February. If a Government of some sort had not been constituted after the riots of the 5th and 6th of July, a state of anarchy would undoubtedly have ensued, and her Majesty's Government cannot blame those British subjects who co-operated with the Mosquito Chief in the maintenance of order.

With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, her Majesty's Government is satisfied, from the reports of her Majesty's naval officers, that it was perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British Pro-Consul.

Gen. Cabezas, in his report to the Nicaraguan Government, finds fault with certain notices issued by Mr. Hatch, which he describes as "the grossest mockery of truth and Nicaragua." These notices appear to her Majesty's Government to have been very proper in the circumstances. That of the 6th of July was as follows: "I warn all British subjects to abstain from and not to interfere with any of the local troubles or questions now pending between Mosquito and the sovereign power, and to be law-abiding citizens."

The notice of the 19th of July was in the following words: "I have been directed by her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Guatemala to warn British subjects in Mosquito that rebellion will be treated with severity by the Government of Nicaragua."

Gen. Cabezas further makes it a grievance against Mr. Hatch that he wrote a letter to Mr. Brownrigg, in which he tried to induce the latter to accept the appointment of a member of the council which the Mosquito Chief had offered to him. Mr. Hatch's letter, which was dated the 13th of July, when there existed no Nicaraguan authority at Bluefields, merely stated: "In answer to your request as to your right to assist in the Executive Council of the Mosquito Reserve, I see or know no cause to prevent your doing so. The only wish of the inhabitants is to maintain peace, and by your acceptance you assist in doing so; it cannot deprive you of your right to English protection."

Gen. Cabezas alleges that Mr. Hatch harbored the Chief Clarence for purposes hostile to Nicaragua. On this I have only to remark that the Chief, being in fear for his life, was, by the advice of Capt. Clarke, commanding her Majesty's ship Magicienne, received by Mr. Hatch in his house on the 11th of May, but that when the Chief reassumed his position as Mosquito Chief on the 6th of July, Mr. Hatch requested him to cease to reside in his house, and he accordingly left it.

I do not know that there are any other points in the documents which you have communicated to me of sufficient importance to make it necessary that I should specially notice them. I have only to request that you will, without delay, inform the Nicaraguan Government that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that any adequate or reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against the Queen's subjects.

They hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible for those proceedings, and they must require them to pay the sum of £15,000 on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning, and expelling those British subjects; further, to cancel unconditionally the decrees of exile issued against them; and to agree to the constitution of a commission to assess the losses sustained by them in their property or goods in the reserve owing to the action of the Nicaraguan authorities. Such commission is to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative, and a jurist, not a citizen of any American State, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan Government and the Government of her Majesty, and, failing such agreement, by the President of the Swiss Republic. The findings of the commission to be by a majority, and the awards to be final, and to be paid within three months of the conclusion of their labors.

Besides the cases of British subjects arrested in the Mosquito Reserve to which I have referred, there are those of others who have suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, namely, Arthur E. Sykes of Sheffield, England, who had been working for a year the Mosquito Reserve as an engineer, and was serving in that capacity on board the Buena Ventura, when, on the night of the 30th of July, he was forced at the point of the bayonet by Nicaraguan soldiers to get up steam and take a party of them down the river to the Bluefields Bluff, and was, on arrival there, fortunately released by the Captain of the United States ship Marblehead.

Mr. Josué E. Gayle, a Jamaican, settled in Great Corn Island, early in the year 1894 was beaten with the flat of a sword for refusing to perform military service, and then made to serve.

There is further the unwarrantable seizure of the British schooner Angella by the Governor of Corn Island and the detention of her owner and crew. For these outrages her Majesty's Government must also have satisfaction, and they require that the sum of £500 be paid as indemnity.

In previous letters which I have addressed to you I have explained that her Majesty's Government are not prepared to discuss any question with regard to the treaty of Managua and the recent proceedings in the Mosquito Reserve until this matter of the arrest and imprisonment of British subjects had been disposed of. In order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, I think it right to inform you that to this determination her Majesty's Government intend to adhere; but so soon as the demands which I have made in my present note have been satisfied, I shall be prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit any representations on those questions which the Nicaraguan Government may desire to make to her Majesty's Government. I am, Sir, with highest consideration, your humble and obedient servant, KIMBERLEY.

Sixty-nine Got Diplomas.

Sixty-nine young doctors received diplomas last night at the thirty-sixth annual commencement of the Long Island College Hospital, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman opened the proceedings with prayer, and Dr. Joseph H. Raymond presented the candidates for graduation.

Prof. Jarvis S. Wright, the Dean of the Faculty, administered the Hippocratic oath, and then Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, President of the college, conferred the degrees, and Dr. Joel A. Hyde presented the prizes. Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix delivered the address to the graduates. The valedictorian was Mark Manley, B. S., of this city.

On the stage were seated, besides those mentioned, Dr. George W. Plympton, Dr. Coryden L. Ford, Dr. John D. Rushmore, Dr. John A. McCorkle, Dr. Charles Jewett, Dr. Elias H. Bartley, Dr. Frank E. West, Dr. William W. Browning, and Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott, Jr., who represented the Faculty of the college.

Republican Nominations at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The Republican City Convention this evening was the most exciting held in many years. Five thousand people were gathered in and about the auditorium when the convention met. The fight which gave interest to the convention was between Major Carl Lentz, the Chairman of the County Committee, and Dr. C. H. Herold. Dr. Herold favored the nomination of Alderman William Stainsby for member of the Board of Works. Major Lentz opposed it. The result was a Herold-Stainsby victory, as the majority for Stainsby when nominated for the three-year term on the board, was almost as great as the total vote against him. The other nominees were Harrison Van Duyne and Peter Ulrich for two years each, and Abraham Jerolemen and Henry E. Bailey for one years terms. Mr. Jerolemen and Mr. Van Duyne are members of the present board.

Brothers on Trial for Murder.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 27.—The Taylor brothers were placed on trial to-day for the alleged murder of the Meeks family last May. After the jury had received strict instructions regarding their conduct during the trial, the defendants, William and George Taylor, were brought into the court-room. They appeared nervous and considerably excited. The attorneys for the State say that they have such a clear case that conviction is almost certain. An extra guard of deputies will protect the Taylors during the trial, which is expected to last several days.

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WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Count the cost—materials, making. You'll wonder if we do business for fun.

Skirts of all-wool navy-blue hopsacking, full sweep, nicely lined, plaited back, at $2.75.
Skirts of figured China silk, large full sweep, plaited back, nicely lined, $6.
Skirts of figured China silk, large full sweep, plaited back, lined with fine percaline, $15.

Half the second floor is crowded with kindred goods—Suits, Waists—exceptional in value.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HOSIERY--UNDERVESTS

Five items that stand for dozens.

Women's cotton Hose, fast black boots, colored tops, 3 pairs for 50c.; were 25c. the pair.
Women's fast black extra quality lisle thread Hose, unbleached soles, 50c. the pair; were 75c.
Women's Hermsdorf dye black lisle Hose, 25c. the pair.
Children's ribbed black cotton Hose, double knees and soles, 25c. the pair; sizes 6 to 9½.
Women's Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests, 38c.; ecru and white.

Broadway.

LACE COLLARS

Three days of such selling as they say New-York hasn't seen for many a moon. Even the dealers are guessing. But the end is in sight. To-day is likely to end the lot—ficelle, ecru, and light butter colors, in Trilby, Sans Gene, and Van Dyke points at $1. See if their equals aren't $3, $4, and $5 around town.

Broadway.

DOTTED SWISS

Not the big, bulging dots that no one wants, but the dainty pin dots the women are all asking for. And at 39c. for 60 and 75c. kinds.

Broadway.

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ITS TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society at Stapleton.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 27.—Four hundred ladies, representing the Presbyterian Churches in the Presbytery of Brooklyn, gathered in the First Presbyterian Church here to-day as delegates to the twenty-third annual meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

The society is composed of the auxiliary societies organized by the ladies of the several churches, and has also general charge of the work of the mission bands and the disbursement of the mission contributions of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor and of the Sunday schools. The officers are: Mrs. G. H. Pilsbury, President; Mrs. D. R. James, Mrs. James Cruikshank, Mrs. D. M. Miller, Mrs. L. R. Foote, and Miss J. L. Ryckman, Vice Presidents; Miss Helen M. Wells, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ella McKee, Recording Secretary; Miss Annie G. Atkins, Treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Atkins, Mission Band Secretary, and Mrs. H. E. Leverich, Secretary of Literature.

Reports were received from the auxiliaries of the following churches: Ainsley Street, Bethany, City Park Chapel, Classon Avenue, Duryea, First, Franklin Avenue, Greene Avenue, Grace, Lafayette Avenue, Memorial Mount Olivet, Noble Street, Prospect Heights, Ross Street, South Third Street, Second, Trinity, Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; Calvary of West Brighton, S. I., and First of Edgewater, S. I.

The annual report of the Corresponding Secretary showed an increase of membership and the addition of two new auxiliaries. The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts to have been $12,344.58, an increase of $344.58 over the previous year. The amount had been expended in aid of home and foreign missions, except a balance of less than $2.

An hour was given for the young people at the afternoon session, and the work accomplished was told by Mrs. Atkinson, while the reports of the mission bands were read by Miss Ida McDougall. At both the morning and afternoon sessions there were interesting addresses on missionary work. Miss Perley spoke on "Utah and the Mormons"; Mrs. H. H. Jessup on "Syria"; Mrs. E. E. Swift on "The Freedmen"; Mrs. John Gillespie, on "Medical Missions"; Miss Elizabeth Babbitt on "India," and Miss Katherine Jones on "Home Missions."

The delegates were all entertained at noon by the ladies of the Stapleton Church Auxiliary, who served a substantial luncheon in the chapel of the church. The arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Francis McDonald, Mrs. F. K. Moffit, and Miss Lena Dix, who had a host of willing assistants.

WAS ROBBED OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Mr. Haskins of Harrison Said Nothing of His Experience for a Month.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—Charles E. Haskins has reported to the police of Harrison a robbery of which he was the victim nearly a month ago.

Haskins is a capitalist, who makes many loans on real estate. At his home, Feb. 21, a pleasant stranger, who introduced himself as Mr. Atkins, negotiated for a loan on Brooklyn property.

The following day, March 1, Mr. Haskins went to Rutherford, and from there to Kingsland. He collected $2,000. He then started to walk to Kearney. He took the Old Back Road, or Schuyler Avenue, in preference to the River Road, because it was shorter. A carriage overtook him. Mr. "Atkins" of the previous day was the driver. Atkins asked Mr. Haskins to take a drive. A mile further along the road they overtook a man walking. He was short and slight, and well dressed. As the carriage passed him he hailed it, and was allowed to get in.

Arriving at a secluded spot in the road, Atkins seized Haskins by the throat and demanded his money. They fought for a moment in the carriage, and then, in an effort to shake off his assailant, Mr. Haskins forced him over the side and fell to the earth with him. The fall stunned Haskins somewhat, but he continued to fight. Atkins was too powerful, and drew the pocketbook from an inside pocket. Haskins fought hard, but Atkins jumped away and arose with a revolver pointed at Haskins. Keeping Haskins covered, he backed to the carriage, in which the other man had sat quietly, and jumped in. The stranger whipped up the horse, and the pair were soon out of sight.

Nominated for Mayor of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Emory N. Yard was nominated for Mayor of this city this evening by the Republicans. He is Assistant United States Marshal for this State. He has retained that position, although the present Marshal is a Democrat, appointed by President Cleveland.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD LAW ADVICE

Save time and expense of wasteful litigation. Write us a plain statement of your case, with all the facts, and get a clear legal opinion in writing. We have the largest law library in this country at the disposal of our advisory board. We take no law suits. Fee, $2. Send for our prospectus.

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American Law Advice Association, Judge WAUHOPE LYNN, Pres. 257 Bway, Hon. HENRY W. UNGER, Treas. N. Y. City.

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Mountain Park Hotel.

UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

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Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.

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Hotels.

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Teachers.

TUTORING.—A college graduate desires a position as tutor in the city or elsewhere. C. D., Box 892 Times, Up Town.

Amusements.

GRAND BAZAAR, JAEGER'S HALL, 59th ST. and Madison Av., March 27 to 30, inclusive, from 2 to 10 P. M., in AID OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION. Great variety of useful articles. Attractive exercises by the children. Addresses and recitations by eminent speakers. Vocal and instrumental music. Cordial invitation and hearty welcome by the ladies of the board. Admission, 15 cents.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, No. 6 East 23d St., Madison Square. CARICATURES AND SYMPHONIES IN BLACK AND BLUE. For the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery. Day and Evening until 28th inst. Admission, 50 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl. PRICES: $1, 75c., 50c., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A NEW STEAMBOAT SCHEME

Incorporation of the New-York and Hudson River Navigation Company.

FOR IMPROVED SERVICE TO ALBANY

Friends of the Vanderbilts Seek Control of the Traffic by Water --Contract with the People's Line.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—A certificate of incorporation of the New-York and Hudson River Navigation Company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State today. The principal office of the company is to be in New-York, and its branch offices in Jersey City. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of $100.

Business will be begun with $1,000 paid in by the following persons, each of whom appears by the certificate to own one share of stock: Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, Willard Brown, Charles W. Wells, A. Barton Hepburn, and George S. Bixby, all of New-York City; Horace C. Young, of Albany; William G. Arkell of Canajoharie, Ervine D. York of Flushing, and Edward A. MacClean of West Summit, N. J.

According to the papers filed, the corporation is formed to operate steamboats, tugboats, lighters, canalboats, floats, and other floating equipment owned, leased, or chartered by the company in the transportation of merchandise, goods, and passengers on the Hudson River and New-York Bay and the navigable waters adjacent thereto, and in connection with this business "to operate docks, piers, transfer grain elevators, warehouses, and generally to carry on any business incident or pertinent to the business aforesaid."

The filing of incorporation articles at Trenton, N. J., yesterday by the New-York and Hudson River Navigation Company is the result of protracted negotiations involving financial interests of great magnitude.

Ever since last Fall an effort has been made by prominent capitalists largely identified with Vanderbilt interests to secure control of the enormous and profitable passenger and freight traffic on the Hudson River between New-York and tidewater at Albany and Troy. The competition existing for years between the Hudson River steamboats and the New-York Central and West Shore Railroads has at times resulted in a ruinous cutting of passenger rates during the Summer and of freight rates the year round. The new company will put an end to this competition, as it expects eventually to control all the general freight and passenger business along the Hudson.

The capitalists interested in the project announced yesterday that they have just signed contracts by which they come into control of the People's Line of steamers, one of the oldest on the Hudson River, which now enjoys a monopoly of the river passenger and freight business between New-York and Albany, and which is, therefore, the main link in the chain. The new company intends to put two new boats on the river within a year.

Within a few weeks both the new company and the People's Line will be absorbed by a new third company, whose purpose also is to absorb the other principal Hudson River lines.

The principal organizers of the parent company are City Chamberlain J. J. O'Donohue, R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; John Englis, Jacob Hayes, Chauncey M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, H. G. Young, Vice President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; W. J. Arkell, Charles E. Wells, Willard Brown, and A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank.

President Everett of the People's Line will be President of the new company.

While the New-York Central Railroad will not control this mammoth steamboat combination, the new corporation will work in harmony with the railroad, as Vanderbilt interests will predominate.

The two new steamboats to run between New-York and Albany and Troy will cost nearly $1,500,000. They will be the largest and fastest boats of their kind in existence, and will carry only first-class passengers. The present passenger steamers of the People's Line, the Drew and Richmond, will be utilized exclusively for freight and second-class passengers. It is contemplated to shorten the time by boat to Albany and Troy nearly one-half, by making the hours of departure from New-York late at night instead of 6 o'clock in the evening.

When Chauncey M. Depew was seen last night he said he could give no further information about the new company than is stated above. He said he had been asked to subscribe for stock in the proposed organization, and had done so, but, apart from that, had taken no active interest in effecting the formation of the company or planning out the details of the scheme. He thought H. Walter Webb and W. J. Arkell had been the most active in the negotiations.

Mr. Webb, however, had more to say about the new company. He said he is greatly interested in the success of the company, and added:

"New blood and increased capital have gone into this thing, and the traveling public will derive the benefit from the change. Some of the men interested in the Albany boats will continue to hold stock in the new company. They are Messrs. O'Donohue, Rolston, Hayes, and Englis. Mr. Depew, myself, and Messrs. Young, Hepburn, Arkell, and some others are new men. There will be an increase of $1,500,000 in the capital of the company. Plans for two new steamboats have been almost perfected. They are to be side-wheelers, but the largest, fastest, and finest of anything in similar service. The service for the people will of course be much better. Our schedule has not yet been determined upon, but the company will begin operations within a short time. Our new boats will probably not be completed this Summer, but their construction will be hastened as much as possible. We shall put on boats according to the requirements of traffic."

ATTACHMENT QUICKLY DISSOLVED

Suit Against the Westinghouse Electric Company for $35,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, against whose property an attachment was obtained yesterday morning in a suit brought by the New-York Insulated Wire Company, growing out of a claim for $35,000, alleged to be due under a contract for the lighting of the World's Columbian Exposition, obtained from Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court later in the day an order dissolving the attachment, upon the filing of a bond signed by Marcellus Hartley and Brayton Ives, two of its Directors.

As soon as the attachment had been granted, because the Westinghouse Company is incorporated under the laws of another State, it was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who immediately served copies of it on several banks of this city in whose custody there were supposed to be funds of the company.

The Westinghouse officials say they have a defense to the action, and that the procuring of an attachment against its property was a spiteful attempt on the part of the Insulated Wire Company to do it an injury.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO PASS ON THE PARK STATUES

Sculptors' Society to Act with the Art Committee—The Report Respecting the Aquarium.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday a resolution was adopted stating that the board disapproved of the bill now before the Legislature taking the charge of the police out of the hands of the Park Department.

The resolution requests Corporation Counsel Scott to go to Albany and speak against that feature of the bill.

It was decided in future to refer all statues for the parks to the Sculptors' Society for criticism as to their artistic merits before accepting them. The Advisory Art Committee of the Park Department, which has in the past passed upon the statues, will do so in the future, as well as the Sculptors' Society.

President King was asked if he did not think that the two might disagree regarding the fitness of the statues. He replied that, while there was a possibility of such being the case, he thought they would not disagree.

The gift of two American flags from A. M. Underhill for use in Mount Morris Park was accepted. Thanks were extended to those who served on the Advisory Committee of the aquarium.

A communication was received from the Board of Managers of the New-York Botanical Society, asking that a date be set for a conference with the Commissioners.

The board held a lengthy executive session, at which the report of the Advisory Committee respecting the aquarium was read. It is signed by L. D. Huntington, Dr. T. H. Bean, and I. S. K. Reeves, United States Navy, contains about 8,000 words, and goes into the subject thoroughly. It recommends that a library be sustained in the aquarium filled with works on fishes and fish life. It suggests that the building be decorated with pictures of fishes and fishermen, and that lay figures of fishermen be stationed around the building.

A laboratory should be established for study and experiment. All the filters should be washed each day. Two air pumps are necessary for the aeration of the water. Steam heaters should be employed in Winter to keep the water at the proper temperature. The introduction of storage reservoirs is recommended, if the present system of sea-water circulation proves unsatisfactory. Another pump is required.

The contract for improving Corlears Hook Park was awarded to D. C. Bouker. He put in the lowest bid—$57,858.25.

A resolution was passed requesting President King to confer with Corporation Counsel Scott with a view to preparing a bill for presentation to the Legislature providing for the acquisition of land at the side of the Harlem River Driveway, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for the site of a roadhouse. The bill will also provide land for a turn or circle between those streets at Dyckman Street.

INSPECTION OF THE CHICAGO

The Cruiser's Machinery in Good Condition —The Men Put Through Various Drills— Soon to Go Out of Commission.

The United States cruiser Chicago, now lying in the North River off the foot of West Forty-second Street, was inspected yesterday by the Board of Naval Inspectors, which consists of Commodore T. O. Selfridge, President; Capt. Schley, Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Commander Schroeder, Lieut. S. A. Stanton, Medical Director Van Reypen, Chief Engineer R. W. Mulligan, and Major Reid.

The board was received by Capt. Mahan at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and began its work in the engine room, where every part of the machinery down to the smallest valve was tested. Everything was found to work smoothly.

Every officer and sailor on the ship's articles then passed before the board for individual inspection, after which the men were drilled at the main and secondary batteries. Small-arms exercise and battalion drills were also gone through. The ship was cleared for action upon the announcement of an imaginary enemy in an imaginary offing in a manner that won praise from the members of the board.

All the manoeuvres and drills to display the ship's seagoing and fighting abilities being finished, the board critically examined the quarters of the men and officers. The bunks, bedding, clothing, supplies, and about everything that the men possessed were looked into.

After finishing their labors for the day, the visitors partook of a luncheon and returned to the city.

The examination will be completed to-day, and in a few days a report showing its result will be sent to the Navy Department at Washington. The docks and piers on the New-York side of the river were lined with people yesterday, who watched the manoeuvres on the war ship with interest.

The Chicago was last inspected while she was at Southampton, England, in September, 1894. It was at the time when Rear Admiral Kirkland made her his flagship upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Erben from active service. The report which Rear Admiral Kirkland made at that time showed the Chicago to be in a most satisfactory condition.

The Chicago was unofficially inspected by many prominent persons while in English waters, among whom were the Prince of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

When the present inspection is completed, the Chicago will go to the navy yard, where she will remove her stores. This will be done in the course of the next two or three weeks, and she will then go out of commission.

Schmittberger's Possible Suspension.

On the ground that Capt. Max F. Schmittberger had been promised full protection and immunity by the Lexow committee when he appeared as a witness before that body, his lawyer, William F. Howe, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and protested against the possible suspension of his client, promising, if he is suspended, to proceed to Albany and have the Police Board declared in contempt.

Commissioner Andrews assured him that the board would thoroughly consider Capt. Schmittberger's case.

COMING EVENTS.

—Free lecture on "Modern Greece," with stereoptican views, by Dr. Clarence H. Young, Grammar School No. 51, 528 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Young Ladies' Charitable Society music and dance, Central Assembly Rooms, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, this evening.

—Prof. Francis B. Crodler on "Alternating Currents of Electricity," Columbia College Library Building, this evening.

—Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association monthly meeting, Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

PROF. ADLER TO WORKINGMEN

The Need of Labor Organizations and the Causes that Lead to Their Disruption.

Prof. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture lectured last night, at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on "The Influences of Organized Labor."

"It is absolutely essential that every workingman should know that among mankind there are different kinds of capacity," he said. "It is an unjust assumption that every one can do as well as any one else. The labor organization is like the human body. Its members cannot do without each other. In the organization some must represent the hands, some the eyes, some the ears, some the mouth. All cannot be leaders. And you must give up the idea that manual labor is the producer of wealth. You are only a part of what produces it.

"Many persons of the laboring class say that if they had money enough to send their children to colleges those children would display as much executive ability as labor leaders. These people are envious of those leaders; this is an influence which retards the good work of labor organizations. Wealth doesn't produce talent. There are really very few talented among the wealthy. So that it would be well for the laboring class to rid itself of this idea of indiscriminate ability.

"The capitalist is, of course, stronger than the workingman, because he can afford to wait. The only way of correcting this is for the workingmen to band together.

"Now, how does it come to pass that labor organizations of the United States are so weak? The United States is the paradise of labor, yet it has nothing like the power it has in England. There labor is represented in Parliament by several men. One of the reasons is because these organizations are so fluctuating. You remember the Knights of Crispin. They loomed up 1,000 strong. Where are they now? The National Labor Union in 1866 numbered 600,000. Where are they now? It will take a long time to give a list of the labor organizations which have passed out of sight. The Knights of Labor claimed 700,000 members some time ago. But they sink and rise again, and seem to inflate like a rubber ball.

"You denounce politicians for holding their party above their patriotism; but you are guilty of just that fault. It will not be corrected until a broader spirit obtains among you. One more point is that of the idea of bigness, of attempting to form a vast association. These vast organizations seem to me like Buddensiek houses, with one wall too weak to stand alone. So they put two together, and they stand for a little while, but only for a little while. The first big storm tumbles them down."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Trilby" Set to Music.—Since the production of Paul M. Potter's dramatization of "Trilby" in Boston, an operatic Trilby craze has set in, and Camille D'Arville is the principal sufferer from the epidemic. Numbers of operas based on "Trilby" have been presented to her for inspection, and an enthusiastic composer, who said to be a wealthy society man, has offered to pay the entire cost of the production and guarantee the prima donna against losses, if she will follow "Madeleine" with his work at the Bijou in May. It is not at all likely that Miss D'Arville will ever appear as Trilby in comic opera, but it will not be at all surprising if some one or more of these musical adaptations of Du Maurier's story sees the light here during the Summer, especially if the play makes a hit in New-York.

—Professional Matinée at Koster & Bial's.—A special matinée will be given at Koster & Bial's this afternoon, which will be exclusively professional, no tickets being sold from the box office. The object is to give the players of the city an opportunity especially to see Cissie Loftus, who is in the last week of her engagement at this house, and Fannie Leslie, the English burlesque artist, who has made a great hit, but cannot appear after next Saturday, as she is on her way to Australia to join an extravaganza company, and the steamer will not await her convenience. This will be the first professional matinée ever given at the big music hall, and judging from the talk among actors yesterday, the audience will test the capacity of the great hall.

—Saw "Little Christopher."—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crane occupied a box at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon and applauded sprightly Bessie Bonehill, the cabin boy of "Little Christopher." The amount of life which Miss Bonehill has put into the burlesque can only be appreciated by those who have seen the performance, both before and since her accession to the cast. The cabin boy in her hands is one of the brightest burlesque characters ever seen in this city. Fannie Leslie, the English burlesque actress, was also in the audience yesterday, and she appeared to enjoy the performance greatly.

—"Charlotte Corday."—When the season of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the Herald Square Theatre was arranged, the intention was to present "Charlotte Corday" this week, and follow it with "As You Like It" next week. The genuine approval with which Mrs. Potter's Charlotte Corday and Mr. Bellew's Murat has been received, however, has decided the management to continue the play next week. The performance for the last week of the engagement, that of April 8, has not yet been announced, but it will probably include the first appearance in New-York of Mrs. Potter as Rosalind.

—"The Face That Kills."—The company engaged by Walter Sanford to interpret "The Face That Kills," the new English melodrama to be produced at Manager Rosenquest's Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night, includes: Amelia Bingham, Gertrude Perry, Annie Barclay, George Hoey, Walter Howe, Edward J. Heron, Lloyd Melville, Henry Rogers, Allen Desmond, Edgar Forrest, C. J. Vincent, W. H. Hollis, Jefferson Carleton, William Morton, and George Emory. Entirely new scenery has been painted for the play, and an elaborate production is promised.

—Academy of Music.—Managers E. G. Gilmore and Ervin Hopkins, Jr., have decided that James C. Roach shall fill the season at the big playhouse in "Rory of the Hill." Mr. Roach, being a good churchman, will not play during Holy Week, and the theatre, therefore, will be closed, his manager, Mr. Hopkins, who has great respect for his star's religious convictions, having agreed to pay the rent of the house for that period.

—Next Week at Proctor's.—In addition to the mid-air pyramids, the three Eugenes, who have made a great hit at Proctor's, the artists at this house next week will include Frank Bush, the dialect story teller and mimic; John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, now playing in farce comedy with William Hoey; Prince Kokin, juggler; Senator Frank Moran, the ebony orator; Borelli and Zelma, musical comedians, and Carr and Jordan, sketch artists.

—The Ragan Lectures.—The subject of the Ragan lecture at Chickering Hall this morning at 11 o'clock will be "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare." Members of the leading theatrical companies of the city have been invited to attend, so that the occasion will be a semi-professional matinée. Mr. Ragan will exhibit 100 views in illustration of his descriptions.

—Mr. Royle's New Play.—Edward Milton Royle will produce his new play, "Mexico," next season, under the management which is now directing the tour of his play "Friends." The scene is laid in Mexico during the war of 1846-8, and the hero is a young American officer in love with a Mexican girl.

—Will See "The Foundling."—The First Signal Corps will give its ninth annual theatre party and dinner on the evening of Saturday, April 6. The party will see "The Foundling" at Hoyt's Theatre, and afterward enjoy a banquet.

An hour is well spent in looking over the stock of Carpets and Rugs at COWPERTHWAITE'S, 104 West 14th St. Low prices.—Adv.

A great big buy—3400 dozen fine white dress bows.

$1 a dozen; 50 cents a half-dozen—can't sell less than a half-dozen.

You'd buy 'em next Fall for twenty-five cents each, if somebody—not you, not we—weren't losing money on 'em.

Dealers please don't come; you're not invited.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. De Guerville's Lecture.—A. B. De Guerville will deliver his illustrated lecture on "The Japan-China War, from Pen-Yan to Port Arthur," in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, to-night. There will be shown 150 stereopticon views, showing besides uniforms, flags, arms, and other relics from the battlefield. The chief relic will be a little dog, christened Chinji, which Mr. De Guerville found keeping watch over his dead Chinese master on the field of Port Arthur. The patronesses of the lecture are Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Count Kessler, Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. Theodore Ralli, Mrs. and Miss Turnure, Mrs. A. B. Turnure, Mrs. Di Zerega Prince Lubecki, Miss de Peyster, Mr. de Peyster, Mrs. John H. Watson, Prince del Drago, Miss Kahnweiler, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Linthicum, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Donner, Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. Young, Mrs. John M. Hughes, Mrs. Pendelli Fachiri, Miss Dunham, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Anson McCook, Mrs. Vanderbilt Cross, Mrs. James Trowbridge, Mrs. and Miss Spraker, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. E. R. De Grove, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Van Boskerck, Mrs. Frank L. Montague, Mrs. S. H. Valentine, Mrs. Gorham, Miss Godwin, Miss Hayes, Mrs. J. F. Martin, Mrs. Collis, Miss Beckel, Miss Williams, and Mrs. Little.

—Five Points Mission Fair.—A fair for the benefit of the new building of the Five Points Mission was opened at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. It was expected that the opening address would be made by Mayor Strong, but he sent a letter of regret, and J. M. Cornell officiated in his stead. The opening prayer was said by the Rev. A. K. Sanford. Children from the mission sang and gave an exhibition of calisthenics. In the evening Will Carleton and Capt. Jack Crawford read selections from their poems. Bishop John P. Newman will deliver an address to-morrow evening. The fair will continue throughout the week. Among those present interested in the fair were Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Isaac Odell, the Misses Glass, Miss Odell, Mrs. Evans, the Misses Williams, Miss Agnes Havemeyer, Miss Field, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Dale, Miss Orinston, Mrs. W. Wilmot, Mrs. S. E. De Groot, Miss W. R. Lewis, Miss E. Powers, Mrs. M. Seaman, Mrs. E. Woodruff, Miss H. Tipple, Mrs. L. Dexter, Mrs. A. L. Kay, Mrs. G. Farrington, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Mrs. F. Holsten, Mrs. O. H. Tiffany, Mrs. C. E. Havins, Mrs. A. K. Sanford, Mrs. M. J. Strang, Mrs. J. H. Beale, Mrs. A. M. Atterbury, Mrs. W. Briggs, and Mrs. Charles Tyler.

—Mrs. Bloodgood's Reception.—Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood gave the last of her Wednesday afternoons with music at her home, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Julia Van Duzer and Miss Edith Tillinghast presided at the tea table. Among those present were Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. William Woodward, Miss Edith Woodward, Mr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Von Beverhout Thompson, Mrs. Daniel P. Griswold, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mme. de Caumont, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Miss Shepard, Mrs. Herbert Seymour, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. de Navarro, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mr. Samuel Osgood Pell, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Charles H. Childs, Ernest Randolph Gunther, Mrs. Henry D. Winant, James Winslow, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mrs. Walter Robbinson, Prince Lubecki, Halstead Haight, the Misses Dudley, Miss Sallie Brown, Mr. Moulson, Wilson de Peyster, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. L. Hoffman Chapin, the Misses Minton, Gouverneur Lowery, Lieut. Betanni, Miss Slocumb, Miss Metcalf, and the Misses Warner.

—The Knickerbocker Bowling Club.—The members of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club met in West Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon for the special handicap tournament which the club had arranged. The patronesses and a large number of invited guests were also present. The prizes were two handsome silver and glass toilet bottles, presented by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt. There were about forty contestants. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence still holds the lead for the Knickerbocker Cup. Among those present were Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. George S. Nichols, Mr. Russell H. Lansdale, Miss Helen de Peyster, the Misses Pierrepont, Miss Mary Ogden, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Miss Helen Soutter, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Dr. P. B. Porter, Miss E. B. Perkins, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Mr. N. G. Johnson, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, and Mrs. John T. Hall.

—The Nightingale Sewing Class.—A meeting of the Nightingale Sewing Class was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Hampton Robb, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Among the members of the class are Miss Livingston, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Cutting, the Misses Neeser, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Mary H. Pell, Miss Belknap, Miss Henop, Miss Beatrise Henderson, Miss Lena Schroeder, Miss Margaret H. Minton, Miss Kingsland, Miss Gardiner, Miss Sylvia Strong, the Misses Fitzgerald, Miss Stokes, Miss Gertrude Vandenberg, Miss Dinsmore, the Misses Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Meredith, Miss Helen Edwards, Miss Lefferts, Miss Iselin, Miss Bend, and Miss Clews.

—Anton Hegner's Recital.—The third of Anton Hegner's violoncello recitals was given before a large audience at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

1. Sonata for piano and 'cello, Op. 46.. Scharwenka (First time.) Xaver Scharwenka and Anton Hegner.
2. Harp solo.....Miss Maud Morgan
3. a, Andante recitative, } b, Canzonetta, } c, Scherzo, } (First time). Hegner Solo for 'cello.
4. Piano solo.....Xaver Scharwenka
5. a, Ave Maria.....Fr. Schubert b, La Zinquantaine.....Gabriel Marie For 'cello, with harp accompaniment.

The patronesses of these recitals are Mrs. Frederic Betts, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb.

—May Flower Festival.—A May Flower Festival will be held on the afternoon and evening of April 17, at the studio of Louis C. Tiffany, 7 East Seventy-second Street, for the benefit of the Sunbeam bed in the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. This bed has already been endowed to the extent of $1,770, and it is desired to raise $1,280 more. Among the promoters of the fair are Miss Alice Dominick, Miss Elsie Dominick, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Susan Carle, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Sibyl E. Hubbard, Miss Anna Wier Hubbard, Miss Madge Hurlbut, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Annie Sampson, Miss Elsie Stanton, Miss Harriet Shelton, Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Mrs. D. M. Stimson, Mrs. E. C. Henderson, and Mrs. W. Gilman Thomson.

—Mrs. Ingraham's Sewing Class.—The Lenten Sewing Class, organized by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, was entertained yesterday by Miss Marie E. Dorr of 209 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Ingraham, Miss Kate Anderson, Miss Slade, Miss Brown, Miss Louise Wisswall, Miss McAdam, Miss Scofield, Miss Miller, Miss Wood, Miss Smith, Miss J. V. Steers, Mrs. J. W. French, Mrs. R. Lee Gar West, Miss Purdy, Miss Carolyn Van Sickle, and Miss Rita Whitfield.

—Passengers for Europe.—A number of well-known society people sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamships Paris and the Majestic. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, John W. Mackay, Jr., Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Clarence G. Brown, N. Howland Brown, and Duncan McEwin Cameron, who will return in time for his sister's wedding in June.

—Mrs. Sealch's Reception.—Mrs. William H. Sealch of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a reception yesterday in honor of her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Oakley. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Coulter, Mrs. J. Pardouin, Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Warren Johnson, Miss Hicks, Miss Rogers, Miss Maude J. Hewitt, Miss Knowles, and Miss Herman.

—Mr. Riis's Lecture.—Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," will deliver a lecture this evening at Sherry's, on the subject of "The Children of the Tenements." The lecture, which is for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association, will be fully illustrated with stereopticon views.

—Mrs. de Peyster's Card Party.—Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster of 7 East Forty-second Street gave a jolly card party last evening. The prizes were of silver, and were extremely handsome.

—Colonial Club Reception.—A large reception was given last evening at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. To-day and to-morrow will be "ladies' days," when the pictures will be on exhibition.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Morgan are expected home from Europe very shortly. After a brief stay in this city, they will go to Newport and open their villa.

—To Spend the Summer in Paris.—Mrs. Roland Redmond and Mrs. Reginald Rives will sail for Europe on April 24. Mrs. Redmond will spend the Summer in France.

—A Charity Ride.—A fancy-dress ride for charity will be given this evening at the Central Park Riding Academy. The attendance promises to be large.

Parasols.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO. announce that their annual SPRING display of parasols is now ready.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square, New York.

QUILTS and Silkaline Comfortables.

Bargain attractions in our Quilt Department for the balance of this week:

100 dozen full size Silkaline Comfortables, with Ruffled and Overcast edges, choice coverings and filled with fine White Cotton, at $1.50 each.

50 dozen full size Silkaline Comfortables, the newest and most beautiful effects in designs and colorings, at $1.65 each.

Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, at 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.25 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Ladies' Shoes.

Thursday, March 28.

Oxford Ties,
(trimmed and tipped with patent leather; hand-sewed);
also,
Oxford Ties,
(patent leather foxed; hand-sewed).

$2.75.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

5,000 DOZEN

Untrimmed

Straw Hats

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

Choice Shapes, New Colors, Fine Braids.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Specialty of Children's TRIMMED HATS.

LOWEST PRICES

Spring Millinery

Choice Assortment Imported and Domestic

Trimmed Bonnets, Round Hats, Turbans and Toques.

Choice Designs, Rich Colors, New Trimmings.

Complete Assortment

Coaching and Fancy Parasols.

LOWEST PRICES

THE CIRCUS OUT ON PARADE

CROWDS WAITED AND CHEERED IN SPITE OF THE COLD WIND.

Visitors from the Tropics Who Wear Few Clothes and Some of the Animals Left at Home.

That perennially popular prerunner of the circus season, the limelight (formerly torchlight) parade, started through this town last night when there was a bitterly cold wind blowing, and the dust was swirling in clouds through the streets. Consequently, some of the visitors from the tropics, who do not wear any clothes to speak of, and some of the animals particularly susceptible to the weather, were obliged to remain at home.

But the tens of thousands of people who hurried through their dinners and thronged the line of route found plenty to look at and to talk about. The small boy was out in force, particularly in Broadway, where he had a chance to worry the gripmen, who were trying to get cable cars up and down town. Considering the great crowds and the carelessness shown by people in getting about, is is almost a miracle that half a dozen gripmen were not locked up last night for running over somebody.

Without doubt most of the people who turned out for the parade will go to Madison Square Garden to see the entire show within the next few weeks, but the prospect of it did not seem to abate their enthusiasm. The circus ladies and gentlemen "in character," whether on horseback or on foot, were the heroes of the night. Besides the usual number of elephants, camels, and fierce wild beasts in open cages, there were Scotch footmen, hussars, royal guardsmen, cuirassiers, Uhlans, cavalrymen, dragoons, and gendarmes galore. They were all rigged out in spick and span new costumes, and comported themselves with dignity befitting the momentous occasion. The only exception that came under the observation of the reporter was the young man who figured as Emperor William. He calmly lighted a pipe as the procession passed between the lines of big Broadway hotels.

Windows all along the route were thronged with people, and a few good-natured ones, who never like to lose an opportunity to assist in festive occasions, burned some colored fire. Their enthusiasm appeared to be particularly aroused by the representation of "America" in the parade of nations. This was typified by the Goddess of Liberty on a dais, surrounded by models of Grant, Lincoln, and Washington, and men arrayed in the field dress of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

The Japanese portion of it also attracted attention, particularly the imperturbable gentleman selected to represent the Mikado. He fanned himself vigorously from start to finish, regardless of the weather. When he got a little tired two assistants fanned him.

The Emperor of China came along in the rear with a huge jug, though Mr. Bailey said there was no intentional significance in this arrangement. He reviewed the parade with a number of friends from the parlor windows of the St. James Hotel. "Tody" Hamilton, who ought to know, said that the parade last night was one of the most successful within his recollection.

The show begins business this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There will be performances every afternoon and evening for some time to come. Special arrangements have been made this year to prevent overcrowding in all sections of the house and to facilitate egress when the performances are over. The programme has been arranged so as to give people plenty of time to see the entire show if they go early enough. There will be much to look at down stairs this year, aside from the menagerie. With three rings, two stages, a race track, a tank, and nearly 500 performers, there should not be a dull moment.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Spring is here.—These prove it:

A mahogany bed and bureau carved with the trailing stems and blossoms of the sweet briar rose. The bed head with its upright panels, rose frieze, and slender posts, garland-twined, is particularly charming.

A mahogany suit sculptured with festoons of garden roses, fresh and delicate as eighteenth century work. And a simple maple suit with Sweet William decorations.

Every nook and corner in our store proves that Spring is surely here,

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The last of the Board of Education series of free lectures to the people will take place in the assembly hall of Grammar School No. 23, corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets, to-night, at 8 o'clock. It will be delivered by Mr. Charles H. Govan, a well-known member of Typographical Union No. 6, whose subject will be "Burns and Scotland." The lecture will be illustrated with many stereopticon views. Mr. Hugh P. O'Neil, the principal, has made arrangements to provide seating accommodation for all.

—Michael Doherty, who was arrested Saturday last, charged with causing the death of James Carroll of 152 Cherry Street, was discharged yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court. Justice Grady ruled that there was no evidence of criminal intent or negligence.

—Chu Fong and Lee Qual, manager and stage manager of the Chinese Concert Company, were held in the Tombs Court yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of giving performances at their hall, in Doyers Street, Sunday.

—The Trowel Club will have its annual dinner to-morrow evening at the Craftsman's Club, 11 West Twenty-second Street. The clubhouse is connected with Clark's, who will serve the dinner.

—Proprietor George Murray of the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island, predicts an early opening of favorite resorts for the season of 1895.

Brooklyn.

—Prescott L. Watson, Superintendent of telegraphy in the Brooklyn Fire Department, who has been on sick leave for two months, will be retired. His mind has given away, and his recovery is impossible.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday appointed Francis J. Foley and James O'Connell Inspectors of Plumbing.

—Police Justice Nostrand yesterday appointed Edward E. Folke German interpreter of the Coney Island court.

Long Island.

—The Flushing Village Association has elected these officers: President—James A. Macdonald; Vice Presidents—Joseph C. Murray, John W. Weed, and James T. Franklin; Recording Secretary—G. Webster Peck; Corresponding Secretary—C. Imbrie Smith; Treasurer—F. S. Belcroft. The association has indorsed the proposed appropriation of $6,000 a year for the support of the Flushing Hospital.

—The Long Island Railroad Company has notified its ticket agents and brakemen that their wages will be reduced 15 per cent. on April 1. About 1,000 men will be affected.

—Five thousand Brown River trout from the State fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor have been planted in the waters of Little Patchogue River by Milton G. Wiggins.

Yonkers.

—Capt. John I. Pruyn and First Lieut. William H. McVicar of the Fourth Separate Company of this city, who with Capt. Kindler of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon compose the district examining board for non-commissioned officers, have examined Corps. Miller and Wright of the Eleventh Separate Company for the office of Sergeant. Two privates were also examined to fill the offices of Corporals. They all passed creditable examinations.

—The Young People's Association of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church will hold a sale of home-made candy at the residence of Henry A. Bate, 189 North Broadway, this afternoon and evening. A musical programme will be the feature in the evening.

—The officers of Maiden City Loyal Orangemen's Lodge, No. 63, entertained the members of the lodge on Tuesday evening. The attendance was large. Hugh Thomson was toastmaster. Songs and stories punctuated the toasts.

—The Civil Service Commissioners will meet in Manor Hall this evening for the purpose of examining Inspectors of the Water Board and Board of Health.

—At a communication of Rising Star Lodge, F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening, the second degree was conferred on several candidates.

—The Rev. R. M. Berkeley, rector of Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry, preached in St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, last evening.

—An entertainment and bazaar will be given in the chapel of the First Methodist Church this evening.

—Capt. Charles S. Burnham has returned from his tour through the Shen

Thursday
March 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

M'ADAM AND CAMPBELL

The Judge Sure the ex-Congressman Is in Contempt.

"NO JURISDICTION," CLAIMS MR. ADAMS

"If He Had Attacked Me as an Individual," Says His Honor, "We Would Have Settled it Outside Privately."

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, who once pleaded that a little thing like the Constitution should not come between friends, is now trying to place the Constitution between himself and Judge McAdam, whose friend he has been for twenty-five years.

Mr. Campbell has studied the Constitution lately and has become convinced that it is the only bulwark of free American citizenship, and he has invoked its protection to save him from the wrath of Judge McAdam, who desires to punish him for assailing his judicial character.

Judge McAdam is evidently of the belief that the office of Judge should be sacred even from the attacks of friends, and he has promised to hand down an elaborate and learned opinion, setting forth why and wherefore the Constitution should not avail to shield from punishment one who casts reflections upon his official acts.

The second hearing of the contempt case against ex-Congressman Campbell was held by Judge McAdam yesterday afternoon before a crowd that was altogether too large for the courtroom.

Mr. Campbell had just come from a barber's, and looked happy as he took his seat in front of the Judge. With him were his lawyers, John G. Adams, Howard P. Okie, and Melville H. Riddensberger. They brought a number of legal volumes with them and placed them impressively on the table.

Judge McAdam took his seat at precisely 2 o'clock and composed himself to hear the case.

"I appear for Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Adams, holding a lengthy typewritten document in his left hand, and waving it at the Judge, "and I desire to file objections to these proceedings. I move to vacate and dismiss this order, because upon the papers this court has no jurisdiction, and the proceedings should be set aside. It is based on an alleged publication of an inaccurate report of judicial proceedings, and no legal proof or evidences have been presented.

"The affidavits do not show that Mr. Campbell published or caused to be published any proceeding of this court or of any other court. He has not published any report of proceedings in this court. He did not furnish any libel to the newspapers on this court, and whether he did or did not he should not be punished for contempt. Your Honor has no jurisdiction in this case, and no power to impose punishment. He is not allowed a trial by jury, and these proceedings are not constitutional. They tend to interfere with the authority of the Federal Government. The papers do not show any cause why Mr. Campbell should be punished. This proceeding is not warranted by law. The statements made by Mr. Campbell were made under oath before a Federal Elections Commission, and he is protected from prosecution. He is accountable for the truth of his statements to the United States courts only, and not to this court, and such proceedings as these are void because they are in opposition to the Constitution. Therefore they should be dismissed."

"The proceedings which Mr. Campbell criticised," replied Judge McAdam, "were pending in this court. It was the case of The People vs. The Police Commissioners, and the publication by Campbell had reference to these proceedings. The law has settled the fact that all persons concerned in a libel are accountable for it. Not only the publisher, but all concerned, are liable, the policy of the law being that a man cannot dictate a statement to a stenographer to be published and then say it is not his. It is his," declared Judge McAdam vehemently and shaking his head violently. "He is responsible for the scandal, and instead of attacking the retailer of the libel it is proper to attack the author. These statements were made for publication.

"So far as trial by jury is concerned," Judge McAdam continued, "contempt cases are never tried by jury, except in certain instances in which the Grand Jury might take them up.

"The acts of Congress provide that the party contesting an election may serve upon the other parties the objections which he has to offer against their election. I don't know what Campbell said in his charges, but I doubt if he made such statements as he made later. Congress cannot regulate nominations. If it could it would have to regulate all the nominations from Maine to Texas. The Republican Party had a perfect right to say that Campbell was a better man than Simpson if it wanted to, and this court would have ordered Campbell's name on the ticket, but as Campbell was nominated after Simpson, all this court could do was to put Simpson's name there as the regular Republican candidate. Otherwise Democrats could get writs of mandamus to be put on the Republican tickets.

"In order to make the publication a privileged one the matter must be relevant to the subject. No man can, under the pretense of privilege, make himself an assassin of character. If a man could do that he would have to pass by the public man to the private citizen, and enter the home and assail wife, daughter, child, and, when called to account, he would say he was privileged under an act of Congress. So I say it is absurd for a man to say that under the guise of privileged communication he may assail a court and Judge because the Judge didn't decide in his favor.

"I propose to take your papers, and I will write an opinion covering all the matters under debate, the powers of nominating conventions, the authorities of Congress, and everything else pertinent to the subject. There was nothing in the decision of this court to prevent the people of Mr. Campbell's district from voting for him, and electing him unanimously. If he had attacked me as an individual we would have settled it outside in a private and legal manner."

This statement of Judge McAdam made the auditors laugh, and Mr. Campbell chuckled, as if he thought "a private and legal manner" was good.

"I don't mean that as a threat," said Judge McAdam.

"I think it proper to comment briefly on the comments of this court," said Mr. Adams, when Judge McAdam had concluded. "I understood you said last week that the District Attorney should be notified and to-day, that this case might reach the Grand Jury. I think I will convince your Honor that neither the District Attorney nor the Grand Jury has any power in this case. While the District Attorney and the Grand Jury may punish for libel, you have no power to punish for libel. Mr. Campbell has stepped out of this case, and so have you, and it becomes a great public question, a question whether a newspaper can be punished for publishing statements made in a court.

"I disagree with you as to the powers of Congress. Congress has the power to go beyond the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to set aside an election. We contend that Mr. Campbell was the regular nominee of the convention, and by your decision he was deprived of his constitutional right to be put on the ticket. I claim that if he was deprived of that right by a judicial decision, he could be seated."

"Congress need not take the trouble to send a committee to New-York to take testimony," interrupted Judge McAdam, "for I would be perfectly willing to go to Washington. Washington is a very nice city."

"My client informs me," retorted Mr. Adams, "that you were always hospitably entertained there by him. The deprivation of his rights resulted in his defeat for Congress."

"I would like Congress to read my decision," said Judge McAdam. "It would then become a national as well as a local matter."

"I presume this document was drawn as it was," said Mr. Adams, "so that Mr. Campbell would be brought within the act of 1894."

"Campbell won't be prosecuted under the act of 1894," answered Judge McAdam.

"Nor under the Penal Code?" said Mr. Adams.

"You needn't waste time on the act of 1894," said Judge McAdam, "or the Penal Code. It is for publishing a false report."

"I will read Stenographer Smith's affidavit and notes covering the libel," said Mr. Adams.

"Can you conceive of anything more libelous than to charge that Miner, Benjamin, and Collins were in my private room before my decision was rendered?" asked Judge McAdam.

"I don't answer for Campbell's language," said Mr. Adams, "but I claim that you have no jurisdiction."

"Do you think Campbell has the right to stab a man in the back in the presence of reporters?" asked Judge McAdam.

"If he does it," replied Mr. Adams, "he is amenable to the criminal or civil law, but your Honor cannot punish him. If you do, the Legislature will sweep from the statute books the authority giving you such power."

"Can you imagine too severe a punishment for such offenses?" asked Judge McAdam.

"That is not the question," answered Mr. Adams. "I have here a copy of a newspaper of Oct. 6, 1876, containing a signed article by Charles O'Conor attacking the highest court of the State, which I will read."

"I won't allow it to be read," said Judge McAdam, warmly. "No court shall be libeled in my presence. If lawyers will insist on throwing mud on Judges they can't complain if ignorant people do the same. I won't permit you to libel any court here."

"But you won't consider it a libel if I read it?" asked Mr. Adams.

"Yes," answered Judge McAdam. "I won't hear any scandal here."

"The papers here," said Mr. Adams, "don't show that any criminal contempt was committed. There can be but one meaning of publication. That is, publication by the newspaper. It can't mean such a publication as a witness is made to tell in court. Your Honor has the same privilege as others. We contend that Campbell's statements were privileged communications before a legally constituted tribunal. You cannot punish for criminal contempt."

"A defeated litigant," said Judge McAdam, "can go outside and say whatever he wants to about the court. It's the getting a crowd of reporters together that constitutes the libel."

Judge McAdam questioned an assertion of Mr. Adams that the notary public delegated by Congress to take testimony in Campbell's case was clothed with the same dignity and authority as Congress itself. Mr. Adams, in support of his views, quoted a decision of Judge Grey.

"That is not the point," said Judge McAdam. "Can a person under plea of privilege assassinate character?"

"That," said Mr. Adams, "is for Congress to pass on."

"No one," said Judge McAdam, "disagrees with your authorities, but they have nothing to do with the case."

"I know you won't usurp your power to punish Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Adams. "Suppose I reflected on this court, and my remarks were overheard and published by a reporter, would you hold me in criminal contempt?"

"Suppose you were at your office," answered Judge McAdam, "and you knew reporters were taking notes. I would say you published the libel."

"I asked Mr. Campbell to-day," said Mr. Adams, "what he meant by saying Judge McAdam would have a day of reckoning, and his answer amazed me. He said you often visited him in Albany and Washington, and now when you went to those places you would miss him. That he has so many friends is an evidence of his lovable character."

"You won't offer that libel as an evidence of his lovable character, will you?" asked Judge McAdam.

"Campbell didn't publish anything," answered Mr. Adams. "He merely criticised. I submit his case to you, believing that in the quiet of your library you will find that you have no jurisdiction over him."

Mr. Okie wished to make a few remarks, but Judge McAdam declined to hear him and took the papers.

"Mr. Campbell wants me to say," said Mr. Adams, "that he objects to your Honor's use of the word 'assassin.' He is not an assassin."

"I didn't use it in that sense," answered Judge McAdam.

As the crowd filed out Campbell shook his head sadly.

"I guess I'm convicted," he said.

A FUGITIVE FROM A WORKHOUSE SHOT

After Being Wounded He Fell Among Bushes Unseen and Died.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 27.—The body of James Kelly, one of the men who yesterday escaped from the Mercer County Workhouse, was found this morning in bushes close to a road near the workhouse. He had been serving a short term for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Kelly, with a number of other short-term prisoners, who were engaged in outside work, made a dash for liberty yesterday afternoon. They had not succeeded in getting far from the workhouse when they were pursued by a number of the guards, who commenced firing at once. It was not thought that any of the fugitives were injured, as none was seen to drop. Kelly was hit by one of the bullets, however, and continued to run for some distance. Then, probably, he turned off into the bushes, and fell exhausted.

This evidently was not observed by the guards, for they continued after the rest of the fugitives along the road. Not one was captured. All wore the workhouse uniform. There will be an investigation.

Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Meeting.

The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New-York will have a meeting at Clark's, on Twenty-third Street, this evening.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton College will deliver an address on "A Political Theory."

It is expected that 100 members of the association will be present. A supper will be served.

MAY CLOSE THE VICTORIA

Proprietor of the Hotel Obliged to Make an Assignment.

OUTSTRIPPED BY MODERN COMPETITORS

Liabilities May Reach $100,000, Much of Which Is for Rent to the Paran Stevens Estate—Outlook for Creditors.

With the failure of the Victoria Hotel yesterday one of the most famous hostelries in this country—in fact, its reputation was international—will probably pass out of existence.

The present lessees talked in rather a hopeless way last evening of making some sort of an arrangement by which they could continue business; other hotel managers began to formulate propositions for acquiring control of the property, and there were some rumors that the Paran Stevens estate had some intention of reconstructing the buildings for business purposes. The outlook is now, however, that the Victoria Hotel, started about a dozen years ago with such a flourish of trumpets by the rich firm of Stanfield & Wentworth, will be closed within a month.

Bad business management, it was alleged, and inability to keep pace with modern competition has compelled young Douglas Maxwell Stanfield to place in the hands of an assignee property out of which his grandfather, Mark M. Stanfield, made a profit of more than $100,000 a year.

The assignment was made yesterday, without preferences, to Joseph C. Youenes, who is an uncle of Douglas Stanfield. The latter is only twenty-two years old, and his uncle came up here from New-Orleans about five years ago to look after the interests of his sister, Mrs. Stanfield, and her young son. Since then he has been what is known as the financial manager of the hotel. He had a good business reputation in New-Orleans, where he held a responsible position for seventeen years. It was Mr. Youenes who began and supervised the investigation into the accounts of Wentworth, who stole about $30,000 from the Victoria in November, 1893, and for which he is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing.

Coudert Brothers are the lawyers for Assignee Youenes, and are the men with whom all creditors will have to deal in settling up affairs. No formal statement was prepared for publication yesterday about the liabilities, but authoritative statements were made by those in control which warrant the assertion that they will not be less than $100,000. Almost the only assets are the furniture and fixtures of the property, which, while the assignee estimates them at $200,000, would probably not bring one-third of that sum at auction. Nevertheless, Mr. Youenes said that he thought there was sufficient property to pay all of the creditors in full, except, perhaps, the entire amount of the large arrears in rent.

The disposition on the part of the people connected with the hotel was to attribute the failure to "hard times." The experiences of other hotels in this city do not justify the excuse. There is no doubt that, in common with all other business interests, the hotel keepers have felt the effects of the recent business depression. But there is more than one hotel within a gunshot of the Victoria that can show a net profit of more than $50,000 for the past year, and one or two of them have nearly doubled that sum.

A prominent local hotel manager, who requested to have his name withheld because he has designs for getting up a syndicate to secure control of the property if he can, said yesterday:

"There is not a better location in this city for a magnificent hotel than the Victoria, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. It has ample room both on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and occupies the entire block on Twenty-seventh Street between those thoroughfares. But it is out of date. It has been allowed to run to seed. Any manager with modern ideas, who is willing to spend $250,000 in improving it and making it what a hotel in that location and with that prestige really ought to be, could make money."

There was some comment in 1890 when Mark M. Stanfield, who was eighty years old, died and left the bulk of his fortune, something like $800,000, to his grandson, Douglas. He practically ignored his three sons, Harry, George, and Hugh. Douglas Stanfield was a son of Harry. When the elder Stanfield died he had a partner of the name of H. L. Hoyt. The control of the hotel was left almost entirely in Mr. Hoyt's hands until Douglas should grow up to take care of it. It was during the Hoyt régime that W. P. Wentworth, the cashier, defaulted, and ran away. He was brought back by extradition and sent to prison. It was found upon examination of the books that the hotel had usually about $2,000 in cash in the bank, but used to carry about $50,000 alleged cash in the till, mostly in worthless paper. Nearly $13,000 of this sum, when Wentworth ran away, was in checks of a promoter named Montgomery, who used to live by the year in expensive apartments at the hotel, and who had access to the till whenever he chose.

Soon after the discovery of the peculations under Wentworth, Mr. Hoyt retired from the hotel, and young Douglas Stanfield took control, under the personal supervision of his uncle, Mr. Youenes. Since that time Douglas Stanfield has exercised no supervision whatever over the management of the hotel, but he has had a royal good time, and expended his hospitality with a lavishness that befitted a young man who assumed that he had a large fortune at his back. His "pink teas" were the delight of his friends, and his bachelor dinners made a large hole in the wine cellars. Now he has spent everything, and when a reporter for The New-York Times tried to ascertain yesterday what he was going to do in the future his uncle answered for him.

"Like a great many other young men who have never had to work for a living, and never had any responsibility," he said, "Douglas was disposed to leave the management of his business to others. Now that he is in difficulties he is equally disposed to let others do his thinking for him. I do not know what he intends to do in the future, and I do not believe that he has any idea himself. He is a mere lad, you know."

Mr. Youenes said that five years ago the Victoria Hotel was making a profit of $100,000 a year. About that time the Stevens estate raised the rent. The entire rental each year, including a small sum paid to the Ritchie estate for the annex building, is $110,000. Of this, $50,000 is sublet to stores, so that the rent young Stanfield had to pay was $60,000 a year. He is about $75,000 in arrears. Most of this, if the assets do not meet it, will be a loss to the Paran Stevens estate. Mrs. Stevens, who keeps strict supervision over her own property interests, has been very much annoyed at this, and two or three times lately she has called at the hotel to do some decidely vigorous talking about it.

When the building was put up it was intended as an apartment house, but in 1872, soon after it was completed, it was decided to change it into a hotel. Mrs. Stevens thought it would be a good move to name it the Victoria, with a view to tickling the patriotism of the British traveler. It proved to be a wise suggestion. For a long time the hotel was particularly popular with eminent people. President Cleveland almost invariably made it his headquarters when in town. He and Mrs. Cleveland lived there for a long time after the close of his first term in the White House. The house has always been an attraction for people from the South American republics.

Aside from the arrears in rent the assignee did not think that the debts of the hotel to tradesmen and others would amount to much more than $20,000. The announcement of the assignment could scarcely have surprised these tradesmen, for it has long been known among them that the hotel was in difficulties; yet they acted as though it surprised them. They kept running in all the afternoon, pelting the assignee with legal notices. Some of them were disposed to accept the situation cheerfully, and others were indignant. They said that they supposed that Douglas Stanfield had ample resources, whether the hotel was run at a loss or not.

The hotel buildings are tangled up in the litigation that grew out of the Stevens estate. Two of the trustees are in Massachusetts. It was impossible to find out, yesterday, what would be done with it. No one seemed to know at the offices of the estate in Broadway. One rumor was that the trustees were inclined to look with favor upon the proposition from a firm (whose name could not be learned) to reconstruct the building and lease it to a large dry goods house. Severel hotel men said that they hoped this would not be done. They believed that if the estate would spend enough money to modernize the building, more rent than Stanfield has been paying for it could easily be obtained. Another rumor was that the proprietors of another hotel, a little further up Broadway, had already to come to the front with a liberal proposition suggesting these conditions.

MRS. WALL ASKS FOR A RECEIVER

The National Syndicate Involved—Her Alleged Firm Absorbed by Cordage Company—Charges Conspiracy to Defraud.

Light was thrown yesterday on the notice issued Tuesday by the William Wall's Rope Company, that it would sever its connection with the United States Cordage Company and resume its independent business April 1.

Eliza A. Wall brought suit in the Supreme Court for a receiver for the National Syndicate. This high sounding title seems to have been appropriated by the promoters of the Cordage Trust. James M. Waterbury, Chauncey Marshall, Frank T. Wall, and Edwin R. Brinckerhoff, as Trustees, the National Cordage Company, Receivers E. F. C. Young and G. Weaver Loper, and the several companies included in the trust are made defendants in the suit.

Mrs. Wall alleges that she was a member of the firm of William Wall's Sons, whose property was sold to the National Cordage Company for $945,900. Deeds were not delivered at the time agreed because of some legal complications, but there was a conveyance of some kind, it is alleged, when Mrs. Wall began to assert her rights two years ago. She has not been able to get any money from the sale, if any was paid, nor did she receive any of the 4,000 shares of preferred stock, which she heard was to be part payment, if it was passed over for this purpose. She charges conspiracy to defraud her.

An expert, who traced the transaction for her, reported that the stock was never paid to the firm, but that through Frank T. Wall, Mrs. Wall's son and partner, it was diverted to the syndicate for which she now asks a receiver. The business of the syndicate, so far as she could learn, was to gamble in stocks rather than to make rope. Her expert found, under date of Feb. 8, 1892, in the credit account of William Wall's Sons with the syndicate, an item, "balance due on Wall property, $528,000, interest, $42,902.15." These sums were due from the National Cordage Company.

Mrs. Wall knew nothing of the syndicate. She alleges her belief that through the wrongful acts of her son, the shares of stock belonging to the company were thrown into "a stock gambling concern." Knowing nothing of the syndicate or its operations, she was not prepared for the disclosure that there were claims against her firm by James R. Keene for $350,000, and by Henry Allen for $200,000.

William B. Hornblower, for the syndicate, urged that Mrs. Wall's rights must be limited by the assets she might have in the syndicate. Those assets must be traced. The wrongful act of one of her partners ought not to subject to a receivership all properties and interests put into the enterprise. He held that she could only demand an accounting and ask for an order to have her share paid over to her. Judge Beekman reserved his decision.

THE MONTEREY ORDERED ON A CRUISE

Will Proceed Along the Coast as Far South as Callao.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The coast defense vessel Monterey, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, after several months spent in testing Puget Sound coal, has been ordered to cruise along the coast of South and Central America, continuing on the Pacific station.

It is expected that she will leave San Francisco in about ten days, and proceed by easy stages as far as Callao, which port she will probably reach in about two months. It is explained at the Navy Department that there is no significance to be attached to the Monterey's cruise other than indicated by the policy of the department of keeping ships away from the navy yards, where they are most expensive.

The Monterey's first stop will be at San Diego, Cal. She will then touch at Acapulco, at San Salvador, and at Buenaventura, and thence proceed to Callao.

Will Approve Justice Deuel's Bill.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on a bill prepared by Police Justice Deuel, which gives the Police Justices the authority to dispose of all cases of arrest for violation of city ordinances without sending the cases to Special Sessions.

No one appeared in opposition to the bill. Justice Deuel said the injustice of the present system was made apparent to him recently. Four Greek push-cart peddlers were arrested for remaining too long in the same place. They were held for trial, and that evening a bondsman came to his house and offered bail which could not be accepted. The men had to stay one day in jail and the policeman had to devote another day to the case, and when the men were brought up in Special Sessions they were fined $3, which could just as well have been done in the first place. The Mayor will approve the bill.

School Girl Murdered.

FEDERALSBURG, Md., March 27.—The fourteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Dean, who lives near Harmony, Caroline County, was assaulted and then murdered while on the way to school yesterday morning. A search was made all last night for a tramp seen in the neighborhood, who is believed to have committed the murder.

The pail which had contained the girl's luncheon was found this morning, and the indications are that the food was eaten by the murderer after his crime.

INDIGNATION IN BROOKLYN

Two Shocking Deaths Caused by Trolley Cars in Two Days.

COMPANIES FAIL TO DO THEIR DUTY

Unless a Change Be Made Soon Mayor Schieren Will Ask the Grand Jury to Indict Officials—Two Children Hurt.

The terrible killing of Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger in Court Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, following so closely upon the killing of little Frederick Conright, in Fulton Street, on Monday night, has aroused widespread indignation in Brooklyn.

Mayor Schieren said yesterday:

"The accident last night is another illustration that railroad companies are not doing their duty in connection with placing appliances on their cars to save life. I feel sure that if that car had been provided with a fender such as I have frequently stated I saw in Baltimore, the woman's life might have been spared.

"The fenders on the cars in Brooklyn are of absolutely no use. The cars of the Brooklyn City system are heavy and badly mounted, and rock much on that account; so that it is necessary to have the fender right before the wheels. I noticed that the cars in Philadelphia ran much more smoothly and were better mounted. They had no rocking motion. In fact, they were a great improvement on our Brooklyn cars, with the exception of those on one of our lines."

Mayor Schieren said a few days ago that he would cause the arrest of the railroad Presidents unless the accidents ceased.

"When I made that statement, I thought we could arrest the Presidents," said Mayor Schieren yesterday. "Upon examining the law we found that we could not do so; all that we could do would be to apply to the proper authorities for the forfeiture of the charters of the company for running the cars in excess of the legal limit of speed. The Presidents said that they had given orders, and if the cars were run in excess of the limit, the motormen were responsible.

"I have determined that unless a change be made very soon, I shall apply to the Grand Jury for the indictment of the officials of the companies, for they must be cognizant of the fact that their men are violating the law. We have notified them every time where we have found that the limit has been exceeded.

"It is absolutely necessary to put an end to the recklessness with which the cars are run. This morning Mr. Franklin, our Inspector, reported twelve cars which were run in excess of the limit, and I have given orders to the Law Department to apply for warrants for the arrest of seven motormen in cases where we have indisputable evidence against them. They are, all of them, employed on the Broadway line."

Mayor Schieran then referred to the ordinance adopted by the Aldermen on Monday evening, in which the speed of the trolley cars is limited to eight miles an hour.

"I shall approve it," he said. "As to the questions of validity raised in respect to it, I consulted Assistant Corporation Counsel Greenwood and he said that the ordinance was all right so far as its validity was concerned. Its provisions as to licenses are of no effect. Legislation will be required to enable the board to provide for licensing the cars as proposed. It will now be necessary for the board to pass an ordinance to provide fenders and other safeguards on the cars in order to stop these frightful accidents.

"Even if the victim of last night did not see a car coming the other way, if the car had had a proper fender she might have been injured, but not fatally. It was shown in Baltimore in several instances that persons who were caught by cars were only bruised, not even badly injured. They have not had one fatal case since they adopted the appliances now in use there."

It was a car operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company that killed Mrs. Medinger. W. A. H. Bogardus, Secretary of that company, said yesterday:

"It was a terrible accident last night, but of course it was not the fault of the railroad company. It was perfectly plain that the woman stepped around back of the car and directly in the way of the car coming in the opposite direction. If it had been a horse car or a truck, or anything moving at a fair rate of speed, she would have been knocked down and run over just the same.

"The railroad company is more anxious than any one else that something be done to stop the great number of accidents. The actual expense to us is enormous, and the cost in the public feeling which it arouses is greater. We have now the best fender that there is in use. It is the one which the Boston trolley cars adopted after many years' more experience than we have had.

"It is used in Rochester and in several other towns. They do not come anywhere near killing or injuring the number of persons that we do here.

"I cannot understand why it is that we run into so many persons. If our cars chased persons up side streets and into their houses it does not seem to me that we could catch more of them. I can see no other reason for it than that the public generally is more careless in this city than elsewhere, for our cars do not run any faster, and the men we have to run them come from cities like Boston, Rochester, and Philadelphia, where accidents are fewer in number."

There were two other accidents in Brooklyn yesterday. Children on their way to school were the victims. Eddie Walsh, five years old, of 1,082 Broadway, and Lizzie McVey, five years old, of 1,082 Broadway, had occasion to cross Broadway at De Kalb Avenue. They stepped from behind a furniture van and in front of Broadway Car No. 140. The fender of the car struck the boy, knocking him down and fracturing his hip. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. The little girl received severe bruises and was taken home.

The motorman, George E. Hill, was arrested. Justice Goetting paroled him in charge of the auditor of the railroad company.

Martin Heffling, a motorman employed by the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, charged with running his car at a speed greater than ten miles an hour, was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Walsh. As he did not pay the fine, he was sent to jail.

Robert Ray Hamilton Adopted Her.

Edmund L. Baylies, one of the executors of the will of Robert Ray Hamilton, applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for the appointment of George A. Miller as guardian ad litem for Beatrice Ray, five years old, adopted by a Hamilton at Atlantic City. He bequeathed to her an annuity of $1,200, to be taken out of the income from Brooklyn real estate.

The proceeds of this real estate are so small that the executors believe it would be for the client's interest if the property was sold and the proceeds invested. The guardian named was appointed.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN CONVENE

"We Would Rock the Nation's Cradle So Hard," Said the President, "that All the Saloons Would Be Shaken Out."

The twelfth annual convention of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clermont and Willoughby Avenues. The attendance was large.

The annual report of the Recording Secretary showed that the union had increased greatly in size since October, 1883, when fourteen delegates started it; that all-day prayer meetings had been well attended; that the Loyal Legion had been doing good work; that sewing schools had increased in number, and that the coffee house in Fulton Street had been doing much good in the way of taking men from saloons.

The report announces that a fountain will be put on the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge by the union.

The President, Mrs. L. Vanderhoef, made an address on suffrage.

"Men say we should stay at home and rock the cradle," she said, "but what we want to do is to rock the Nation's cradle, and we would rock it so hard that all the saloons would be shaken out."

These reports were read: "Evangelistic," Mrs. J. Braman, Rescue Union; "Social Purity and Mothers' Meetings," Mrs. Zelia R. Smith, Lucy Hayes Union; "Sunday School," Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, Mary Hartt Union; "Sabbath Observance," Mrs. Anna S. Reeves, Mary Hartt Union; "Soldiers and Sailors," Mrs. M. L. Crandall, Signal Union; "Unfermented Wine," Mrs. A. L. Martin, First Union; "Prison and Jail," Miss C. E. Coffin, First Union; "Purity in Literature and Art," Mrs. L. E. Frazey, Lucy Hayes Union; "Rescue Work for Girls," Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Secretary Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; "Lodging House Work," Miss Lizzie Meacham, Rescue Union; "Scientific Temperance Instruction," Mrs. M. E. Newton, Mizpah Union; "Loyal Legion," Mrs. E. L. Wood, Mary Hartt Union; "Temperance Literature," Mrs. M. Houghton, Hope Union; "Temperance and Labor," Mrs. Lucy Van Deventer, Mizpah Union; "The Press," Mrs. G. T. Berger, Union on the Hill; "Heredity and Non-Alcoholics in Medicine," Mrs. G. G. Bishop, M. D., Signal Union; "Narcotics," Mrs. S. Tobias, Signal Union.

The following delegations were present: The First Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street, Mrs. L. C. Reynolds, President; the Union on the Hill, 106 Oxford Street, Miss E. W. Greenwood, President; the Frances E. Willard Union, Manhattan Avenue and Meserole Street, Mrs. C. J. Bayles, President; the Mary Hartt Union, 454 Bedford Avenue, Miss M. Thompson, President; the Lucy Hayes Union, 984 Gates Avenue, Mrs. L. E. Frazey, President; the Signal Union, 965 Myrtle Avenue, Mrs. M. J. Annable, President; the Union by the Sea, Canarsie, L. I., Mrs. R. H. Ryder, President; the Mizpah Union, Utica Avenue and Bergen Street, Mrs. Lucy Van Deventer, President; the Hope Union, Atlantic Avenue and Grand Street, Mrs. T. S. Knapp, President; the Rescue Union, Fulton Street, in Bedford Section, Mrs. E. Patterson, President, and the Bay Ridge Union, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard, President, 134 Van Buren Street.

INSPECTORS AND POLL CLERKS INDICTED

Charged with Violating Election Laws in Mount Vernon.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—The Westchester County Grand Jury this morning presented indictments to Justice J. O. Dykman, presiding at a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the Court House.

The important ones are against the Inspectors of Election and poll clerks who acted in certain districts at the city election in Mount Vernon on election day, May 15, 1894, and who had been charged with violating the election laws.

The jury indicts William H. Devermann, an Inspector, for failure to receive and file the packages of stubs and unused ballots and statements from the ballot clerks, and the certified statement of canvass which was made on the night of election and signed by the three Inspectors. Also for making false statements and filing the same. Also for perjury in the Theodore Stevenson and Edwin W. Fiske cases.

Henry J. Hoffman, Inspector, is indicted for making a false statement and filing the same, and for perjury in the Stevenson and Fiske cases.

John Wagner, poll clerk, is indicted for perjury in the Stevenson and Fiske cases, and Eugene Gillen, another poll clerk, for perjury in the Fiske case.

The Grand Jury also made a presentment to the court that in this Mount Vernon election the Inspectors and clerks in two districts violated the law in receiving five paster ballots on which the pasters had been so put that they were on the outside of the ballot, so that they could be read and seen by any one, and in two cases partially covered the official indorsements, the whole tending to destroy the secrecy of the ballot as contemplated by the election law. Also, that when, in several cases, a man destroyed his ballots and was given a new set, his first number and name were not crossed off, but the lists show that the same man received two or three sets of ballots, and apparently voted three times as far as anything to the contrary appears on the face of the returns.

The presentment also shows that, while there were only two boxes for ballots—one for city officers and the other for school appropriations—there were no columns on the poll lists to show what the voters voted.

While these matters were being considered by the Grand Jury the people were represented not by the District Attorney, but by Lawyers R. E. Prime of Yonkers, a Democrat, and Charles H. Young of New-Rochelle, a Republican, who had been appointed as Deputy Attorney Generals by Attorney General Hancock, to prosecute these cases and relieve them of any partisan color.

The indicted persons are out on bail pending their trials.

Reception at Manhattan Hospital.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Manhattan Hospital gave a reception and tea at the hospital yesterday afternoon. It was attended by nearly 100 patrons of the institution and their friends.

Mrs. J. F. Hoodwright acted as hostess, and was assisted by several members of the board. The visitors were shown through the building by Superintendent Lewis Fenn.

Among those present were Mrs. D. F. Tieman, Mrs. C. N. Earle, Mrs. C. D. Jones, Mrs. T. C. Buck, Mrs. William Parker, Jr., Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mrs. C. F. Loutrel, Mrs. J. Schaff, Mrs. G. N. Cushing, Mrs. N. A. Rodenstein, Mrs. Henry Leggett, Mrs. J. A. Tieman, Mrs. A. Gale, Miss Schauber, and Miss Anna Cochran.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President has appointed Arthur W. Moore to be Postmaster at Fredonia, N. Y. Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices have been appointed as follows: A. C. Niver, Acram Lead Mines; Dorr Gardner, New-Lisbon; E. L. Van Orman, South Canisteo.

BOTH QUICKLY ACQUITTED

Messrs. Norton and Quinn Did Not Violate the Law.

LOOSELY DRAWN LAW, SAYS THE JUDGE

It Seemed to the Court that Standing Time Was Part of Working Hours—Old Contract Was in Existence Jan. 12.

President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel J. Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, who were indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the ten-hour labor law, and who have been on trial for three days, were acquitted yesterday by a jury in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore.

The examination of witnesses was concluded on Tuesday, and the counsel summed up yesterday. Col. A. E. Lamb, for the defendants, in his address, claimed that the men were not compelled to work overtime, for, when they obtained positions, they knew what they would be expected to do. He said that, as a matter of fact, their working time was not more than ten hours a day.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris said that the company did not compel its employes to violate any law, but rather desired them to obey the law in every respect.

Assistant District Attorney Maguire said that the counsel for the defendants took it for granted that there was no question of fact to be determined. He declared that on Jan. 1 last, there was no contract existing between the men and the company, and that, if the men had refused to work, they would have been discharged.

Judge Moore, in his charge to the jury, said the case was one that excited unusual interest because of the recent strike, but the strike was not to be considered by the jury, as it was entirely foreign to the present case. Continuing, he said:

"You are to say whether the defendants are guilty or innocent of the crime charged in the indictment. If any reasonable doubt exists in your minds as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants you must give them the benefit of the doubt. You are not called to pass upon any point of law. The court will do that.

"You are to pass upon a question of fact, and having so passed, you can say whether the defendants are guilty or not guilty. The law says that not more than ten hours' labor should be exacted from employes, but it does not say that employes shall not work more than ten hours in twelve if they so desire. The question for you to determine, therefore, is this: Did the defendants compel Jeremiah Desmond to work more than ten hours in twelve?

"It seems to the court that standing time is part of the working hours. Desmond did work, standing time included, more than ten hours, and if that were the only point involved decision would be easy.

"But was there exaction of more than ten hours' work? Continuance to work by agreement cannot be considered as exaction. Men have a right to make any agreement or contract with employers should they see fit, and if in your opinion Dsmond was working for the company in accordance with the terms of an agreement between it and him, then there can be no conviction.

"It is held the contract between the company and its men expired on the first of the year, and that on Jan. 12 no contract existed. The court holds that the old contract was in existence on Jan. 12, no new one having been made between that time and that date that the old one ordinarily would have come to an end."

Judge Moore said that the law was very loosely drawn, and that its object to benefit the laboring man had not been successful.

The jury retired at 2:30 o'clock and returned with their verdict at 3:12.

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE MILWAUKEE FIRE

The Public Library Saved—No Lives Were Lost.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—The principal losses by last night's fire were: Plankinton estate on building occupied by Landauer & Co. and Tanner & Co. and Public Library Building, $150,000; Landauer & Co., wholesale dry goods, $100,000; Tanner & Co., wholesale furniture, $100,000; Reliance Storage Company, $25,000; Barling & Wambold, retail clothiers, $90,000; Benedict & Co., wholesale clothiers, $75,000; Columbia Clothing Company, $10,000; Young Men's Christian Association Building, $75,000; other losses in library building, $10,000; Roebel & Reinhardt, art store, $40,000; Joseph Amsohler, saloon and household goods, $5,000; Joseph Horwitz, pawnbroker, $1,000; Schlitz Brewing Company, building, $10,000; Hallman, buildings, 318 to 324 Grand Avenue, $5,000; damage to other buildings on the north side of Grand Avenue, $3,000.

The Public Library had a narrow escape, and there is some damage by water. The Foster Building, on the corner of Fourth Street and Grand Avenue, was partially destroyed; loss about $20,000.

The fire did little damage to the fire-proof Matthews Block on the corner of Third Street and Grand Avenue, but James Morgan & Co.'s stock of dry goods was damaged by water to the extent of $50,000.

The larger concerns are well insured, though the exact amounts cannot be stated. There was no loss of life, and no one was seriously hurt.

A VETERAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR

A. E. Burr of Hartford Enters Upon His Eighty-first Year.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—A. E. Burr, editor in chief of The Hartford Times since Jan. 1, 1839, was eighty years old today. He was at his editorial desk as usual through the forenoon. Many letters and telegrams of congratulations were received.

The Times's news girls, fifty in number, this afternoon presented him eighty white pinks, delegating a committee to visit the venerable journalist at his home and make the presentation.

Mr. Burr is the oldest newspaper editor in New

CABLE CARS MAY CARRY MAIL

Plan Under Consideration to Adopt the System in This City—What Postmaster Dayton Says.

It is probable that within a short time the proposed system of street-car mail service will be introduced in this city.

The plan for adopting cable and elevated railroad facilities for the conveyance of mails in all large cities throughout the country was one of Mr. Wanamaker's pet schemes when he was Postmaster General.

Negotiations are now pending between the Post Office Department in Washington and the officers of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Traction Companies for the establishment of a local mail service.

The negotiations are the result of a visit of Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson to this city last week. Mr. Neilson visited all the street railway companies and examined the cars and the probable plan of service. The system is already in operation in Brooklyn and St. Louis. Chicago and Philadelphia will use it as soon as suitable cars can be built.

Postmaster Dayton of this city is very much in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. Neilson. "We hope to be able to introduce the system in this city in a short time," said Mr. Dayton yesterday. "The new system will supersede the horse and wagon service, which is not quite satisfactory, and will relieve the pressure of work at headquarters. We hope to see the Broadway and Third Avenue cable lines build special cars in a short time, and when this is done, the mails can be distributed throughout the city with much more celerity than at present.

"The mail cars will, of course, have the right of way over all other vehicles, and the only drawback to this would be a block on the road. Delays would undoubtedly occur on account of the cars being stalled, but in such cases the wagon delivery, which will not be entirely abolished, could be employed.

"With the street-car mail service system in working order, it would be possible to make many more deliveries of mail in a day than can be made under the present system."

TO AID THE DAISY FIELDS HOME

International Tea and Entertainment to be Given Next Saturday.

Members of the Daisy Fields Guild have sent out invitations to their friends to attend an international tea, to be given on Saturday, March 30, from 2 until 10 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. John G. McCullough, 88 Park Avenue, for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, at Englewood, N. J.

America, France, Spain, Holland, Ireland, and Africa will all be represented. A Dutch cocoa house, from which the refreshing liquid will be dispensed, will be among the important features. There will be a Café Chantant, in which the performance will be continuous during the afternoon and evening. Some of the Pickaninny Club men will take part, and will also preside over a table of fancy articles. The following are among the members of the Daisy Fields Guild who will officiate at the tea:

Miss Holly, President; Miss Grace S. Kissam, Secretary; Mrs. F. L. Anthony, Miss Burt, Miss Heartt, Miss M. K. Holly, Miss Hays, Miss Leggett, Miss Mahan, the Misses McCullough, Miss Rusch, Miss Smidt, the Misses Sancton, the Misses Turner, Miss Van Amringe, Miss Wells, and the Misses Whittingham.

John Van Rensselaer, John Nicholas, M. K. P. Fuller, John N. Blair, Thornton F. Turner, Giles A. Taintor, and Clement Guion, second, will also take part in the various features of the entertainment.

Canal Boatmen Meet.

More than fifty canalboat owners met yesterday in the Seaman's Bethel, at 21 Coenties Slip, to ratify the organization of the Buffalo Canal Elevator Company, and to reappoint solicitors to obtain subscribers for stock in that company. The company was organized Sept. 26, 1894, and was capitalized at $40,000, in shares of $50 each, and $3,000 was subscribed at that meeting.

In order that the boat owners who operate boats in the Erie Canal be protected against what they term the "Buffalo Elevator Combine," and that they may more successfully compete against their railroad competitors, they seek to put into working order the new company. At yesterday's meeting, they appointed a committee of two with power to solicit subscriptions for stock. The committee appointed consists of Capt. M. De Puy and Capt. Timothy Raftery. Capt. Raftery was made a member of the Board of Directors also.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, partly cloudy weather, light local showers in northern and western portions, but the weather will be fair during the greater portion of the day, westerly winds, increasing in force, colder Thursday night in northern portion.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, local showers, but generally fair in extreme southern portion during the day, increasing westerly winds, colder Thursday night.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, possibly local showers in Northern Pennsylvania, westerly winds, slightly colder Thursday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair and continued warm, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly cooler, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, continued warm, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, probably fair, slightly warmer during the day, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, east to south winds, warmer in northern portion. TENNESSEE, generally fair, southwest to west winds, warmer in eastern portion. KENTUCKY, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler Thursday night. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and cooler Thursday night, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light local showers, followed by fair weather, northwest winds, cooler in Western Pennsylvania and near Lake Erie. OHIO, fair, preceded by local showers on Lake Erie, northwest winds and cooler. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair and colder in northern portions, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair and colder, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light local snows, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly, colder. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds, cooler in northern portion. KANSAS, fair, east to south winds, slightly cooler in eastern portion. IOWA, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. MINNESOTA, generally fair Thursday, northerly winds shifting to easterly, and cooler in southeast portion. NEBRASKA, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly, slightly cooler in eastern portion. COLORADO, generally cloudy, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southeast winds, cooler Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness and local showers, cooler in western portion Thursday night, southeast winds, shifting to north in western portion. MONTANA, local rains, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Thursday night.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston and section. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; it has also fallen rapidly north of Montana. It has risen near Lake Superior and north of Minnesota. It is much warmer in the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has remained about stationary on the coast and it is slightly colder in the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota. The weather continues fair, except in Tennessee and the lower lake region, where light showers are reported. The indications are that warm and fair weather will continue in the Southern States Thursday. Local showers are indicated for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, but the weather will be fair during the greater portion of the day, with light westerly winds.

PATROLMAN ACCUSES ROUNDSMAN

Says He Was in a Saloon and Prevented an Arrest—George Gould's Butler as a Witness.

Commissioner Kerwin conducted the trials of delinquent policemen at headquarters yesterday, considering among other cases those of Roundsman Orin H. Sims of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Patrolman Jacob M. Young of the East Sixty-seventh Street squad.

Sims was accused of being in a liquor saloon from 3:55 until 4:30 A. M., March 14, and failing to make an arrest for violation of the excise law. Patrolman Joseph Burke, who furnished the information, said further that when Sims came out of the saloon he interfered with Burke making the arrest. Several witnesses testified that they had seen Sims drinking in the saloon on the night in question.

Sims denied the charges, and said it was a "put-up job" on the part of Burke, against whom he had complained several times. Quite a number of persons testified that they had seen Sims at his post between the hours named, and that the saloon was closed at that time.

Patrolman Young was charged with being drunk while on duty in front of George Gould's house on the day of Miss Anna Gould's wedding. Young denied that he had been drunk, but said that he had been taken sick suddenly, and some brandy, water, and Jamaica ginger had been given him by Mr. Gould's butler. His testimony was corroborated by the butler.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department received from the Civil Service Board yesterday the following list of applicants for appointment as patrolmen:

J. A. Lynch, 113 West Thirty-third Street; H. J. Smith, 230 East Twenty-second Street; J. M. Gilfoyle, 85 Manhattan Avenue; W. H. Kilgannon, 633 First Avenue; Andrew Gallagher, Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue; J. J. O'Hearn, 454 West Thirty-fifth Street; George McCormack, 40 Dominick Street; J. F. Linden, 148 West Sixty-second Street; William Young, 58 Sixth Avenue; James Parker, 313 East Ninth Street; Frederick Dunn, 76 Charles Street; J. S. Sullivan, 121 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The appointments will be made from the list at the next meeting of the board.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Address, by letter, S. S., 52 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid, who understands care of parlors; best city reference. S. A., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid to assist with washing, or companion to middle-aged lady; refined American girl; good reference. A. M., C., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or to do plain sewing and assist with waiting; first-class references. 433 6th Av., up stairs.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Danish girl; assist with grown children. Can be seen Thursday or Friday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 22 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. Box 231, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with washing; country preferred. P. M., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and assist in general housework in small family. 324 East 59th St., two flights, back.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—In small family; good reference. 204 East 98th St., Gault's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and plain sewer in private family; city reference. B. S., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist; good city reference. E. F., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. 134 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, and WAIT on Lady.—City reference. S. P., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 48 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best reference. 212 West 59th St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German; city references. 238 West 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By reliable young woman as cook, or to assist with rough washing in private family of grown people; personal reference; no cards. Call for two days, present employer's, 126 West 47th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is a first-class Vienna cook; husband as first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 216 East 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; capable of marketing and taking entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. R. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent person as good cook; will do some washing; small family; good baker; best city reference. 222 West 31st St., one flight, Room 8.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; disengaged until 1st of May; on reasonable terms; best references. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. 148 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; excellent baker; two years' reference; wages, $30. G., Box 220 Times.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman; do plain washing or housework in small family; city or country; reference. A. K., 239 West 37th St., one flight, Room 2.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 153 East 31st St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By a competent young woman (Protestant) to cook by day or week; best city reference. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; will do washing and ironing in small family; references. 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer; private family; good reference. 234 East 29th St., one flight.

COOK.—By young woman; family; first-class cook, &c.; good worker; city references. 113 West 56th St., Splaine's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German; in private family; city or country. 222 East 56th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 848 West 40th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. A., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fully understands her business; best city references; wages, $40. 908 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook in a private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30. L. G., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class, by a respectable woman in a private family; good city reference. 109 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class, with good city reference, in a private family. K., Box 884 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out; days' work, or to take washing home; good city reference. 219 East 35th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; is a good cook and laundress; cleaning, or any other work; best city references. 219 East 47th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman; good laundress and housecleaner; good reference. 415 West 52d St., rear. Bridget McNulty.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artisan, designer, cutter, and perfect fitter; well made at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailor-made suits; man's work; newest fashions; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, disengaged for two weeks, to go out by the day; good city reference. Adele, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-experienced dressmaker by the day in family. T. G., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class working housekeeper; understands her business in every respect; reference. Address, for two days, I. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. B. B., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do light housework in small, plain family; pleasant home preferred to high wages; reference. Flanagan, 212 East 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two neat young girls to do the work of a small family; four and a half years' city reference from last place. 508 Lexington Av., corner 50th St., McCarthy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy girl for general housework in private family. 405 West 54th St., second floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework in small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 220 East 33d St., McGarry's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to go general housework in a small family. 57 East 103d St. Mrs. M. Kenney.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or TRAVELING MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wadrobe; never seasick; best city references. D. E., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes position for her maid; speaks French, German, and English; or as seamstress. Call, Thursday and Friday, after 2 o'clock, at 14 West 20th St. G. M. G.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German person; thorough hairdresser; excellent seamstress; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; best city reference. R. S., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Braun, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; thoroughly understands her duties; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; good city references. O. P., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer. Call, present employer's, 520 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. S. B. Parisod, 209 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; references. A. D., 102 East 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; competent in all her duties; first-class dressmaker. M. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—Fine sewer. B. M. G., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German person; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. Mme. L. Verheyen, 881 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid, nurse to invalid, or companion; would like to travel. Advertiser, 311 East 52d St., care of Mrs. M. Freitag.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Wishes to go abroad; speaks French, German, and English. Call, between 9 and 12, present employer's, 1,006 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined English girl as maid to growing children; good seamstress; good references. A. B., 420 4th Av.

MAID, NURSE, or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day to do work in private families; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in small family; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. A. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, reliable woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; city or country; best city references. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 257 West 32d St.; ring A. G.'s bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; American family; country in Summer; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. B. A., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; over seven years' best city reference. M. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best reference from present employer. 4 West 16th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in an American family; has had many years' experience and is capable of bringing up on bottle; has the best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby from birth; best city references; city or country. 47 West 20th St., the rectory.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to invalid; four years' hospital experience; reference. M. L. M., 985 8th Av.

NURSE.—By a German girl to children not under 2 years, and to assist with chamberwork; good sewer, and has best of references. Emilie Megging, 108 8th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By young Parisian girl, lately landed, as nurse to grown children or maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best of references. Jeanne, 282 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, middle-aged woman as nurse; thoroughly understands children or infants; two years' city reference from late employer. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that is competent in every respect; personal references. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable married woman; can bring up baby from birth with bottle. 445 East 80th St., top floor, left.

NURSE, &c.—By an experienced nurse or companion to invalid lady; best of references, also doctor's certificate; city or country. 439 9th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse and capable seamstress; good reference; city or country. 410 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for grown children; best reference. Mrs. Grevillot, 261 West 38th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; good city references. Mrs. Vicquie, 1,201 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to infants or young children; good seamstress; city reference. Nurse, 218 East 20th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By experienced girl as parlormaid; city reference. 18 West 9th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to recommend a seamstress, to go out by the day; she is a competent hand and machine sewer; able to make shirt waists and children's clothes, &c. Apply at present employer's, 119 West 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting. 217 East 52d St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid; willing and obliging. M. C., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. E. L., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Private family; best city references. 845 East 18th St., lower bell; ring twice.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 5 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class waitress; city or country; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—In private family; city reference. C. H., 152 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress or chambermaid. Present employer's, 164 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a young lady position as assistant bookkeeper, correspondent, or to make herself generally useful. Competent, 1,108 Lexington Av.

MASSEUSE.—Young woman trained in a school of calisthenics and massage desires a few more ladies to treat at their residence. Masseuse, 107 West 38th St.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Nina Holmberg, 219 2d Av.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her home or their residences. 48 East 20th St.

NEAT YOUNG GERMAN GIRL (21) WISHES position in small family. 284 East 10th St., Room 12.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By married couple, newly arrived; French; wife good cook, and man generally useful; references of many years. Miguet, 230 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; understands his duties; will be found a thorough servant; excellent city reference. N. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; age, 22; 15 months in this country; competent in his business; in private family; first-class references and best recommendation. H. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young couple; man (Swede) as butler and valet; wife (French) as maid and good seamstress; both experienced servants; city or country; city references. 856 6th Av.; Thomson's bell.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent young man; take charge of parlor floor; useful, willing; best city references. 349 West 36th St., care of O'Neill.

BUTLER—NURSE, or CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple; together or separate; willing to do useful work; good city reference. F., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Frenchman; married; as butler or valet; city or country; best Paris and city family references. Jean, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By German; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; city or country; excellent references. K., 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; tall and good appearance; good personal reference. G. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, (single;) understands his business; good reference. French, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; age, 34; nine years' city references. Hill, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Well up in his duties; excellent references. W., care of Mr. Morris, 140 West 52d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—German; strictly sober; competent; best city and foreign references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a steady, hardworking man; single; 35; strictly temperate; thorough horseman; stylish driver in any harness; city or country; turns out in the neatest manner; is willing, respectful, and otherwise generally useful; good reference. John, Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; age, 29; height, 5 feet 10 inches; out on account of family turning out horses; permanent situation, where a good coachman is wanted; best personal city reference. T. B., 2 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; capable of taking care of gentleman's stable; ten years' best of city and personal references. McArdle, 344 Amsterdam Av., over private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; good city reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care horses, carriages, harness; willing; can make himself useful; last employer seen. H., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; married; small family; six years' very highest city reference from last employer; written and personal; no better driver. 206 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; married; wife first-class cook; no children; good appearance and first-class horseman; city or country; good references. P. S., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; married; young man; age, 25, years; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; best of city reference; city or country. W. M., 233 East 82d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young Englishman; married; no incumbrance; strictly sober; willing and obliging; personal reference. W. G., Box 406, 244 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; thoroughly understands his business; care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging, steady, sober, honest; city references. Address R. T., or call at 228 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 36; married; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging, and highly recommended; city or country. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe to stay; first-class reference. J. M., 921 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Can be highly recommended by present employer. Address, present employer's, D. P., 136 West 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a capable coachman; with family going to the country; long experience. L., care of E. Lundgren, 196 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; eight years' reference from last place. Flandrau & Co., 372 to 376 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; experienced; four-in-hand; gardener if required; married; good references. J. W., 223 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede, aged 25, in private family; good reference. Nelson, 818 East 146th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; first-class; best city references from last employer. J. Hever, McDonald's Stable, 507 Park Av.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—City or country driver; over six years' reference. Advertiser, 365 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Englishman; understands all the duties of a stable; married; no children. C. D., 11 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; competent four-in-hand whip and hornblower; married; excellent references. C. W., 155 West 51st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; large experience in growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables, care of lawn, trees, shrubs, all planting, and improving grounds, the forcing of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and out of doors, and everything pertaining to first-class place; used to management of men; sober and reliable; first-class references. 416 East 58th St.

GARDENER.—Twenty-five years' experience on private places; understands his business thoroughly; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; wife is first-class cook and butter maker; no children; good city reference. B. B., Box 860 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands his work in all the routine of greenhouse gardening, hot and cold frames, fruits, and vegetables; satisfactory reference; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; wages moderate; private place preferred. Gardener, 331 West 40th St.

GARDENER.—By young man; 34; married; no family; understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, fruits; competent in all branches; wife make butter. F. J. D., 546 5th Av. McConnell.

COACHMAN.—By competent young single man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is good, careful city driver, as reference will certify; last employer can be seen. T. M., 1,338 3d Av.

GARDENER.—By an excellent gardener, who can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of greenhouse, lawn, flowers, and vegetables; good reference. T. M., 324 West 38th St.

GARDENER.—Single; practical plantsman under glass and outside; would take charge of gentleman's place; all kinds of cattle and stock; the laying out of ornamental grounds in the latest style. J. Gardener, Box 208 Times.

GARDENER.—Competent to take care of a gentleman's country seat; experienced in greenhouse and all branches of gardening; best reference from present employer. M. H., care Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Morris Plains, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; understands his business thoroughly; best references from last two places; employers can be seen. J. M., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical in flowers, fruits, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class reference. B., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a single man in greenhouse; graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, lawns; reference. M. Sheehan, 124 East 32d St.

GARDENER.—Single; age, 30; Scotch; on private place; good references. A. B., Box 138 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an experienced young Englishman; thoroughly valet; expert at silver; understands his duties; willing and obliging; city references. C. D., 905 6th Av.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—English; 5 feet 11; thoroughly experienced. R. B., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young Englishman; age 22; good city reference. E., 950 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; in private family; understands all kinds indoor work; good housecleaner; eight years' city reference. G. H., 707 8d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Experienced in windows, brass, &c.; first-class reference; city or country. P. F., care of Price, 703 9th Av.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By first-class valet; or butler and valet; a thorough, experienced servant; English; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches; two and a half years' reference in this country; disengaged 1st of April. G. L., Box F., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

VALET.—By a young Swiss; age, 28; speaks French and writes English, German, and Italian thoroughly; would travel with gentleman or family as valet; highest references. T. Rey, 12 University Place.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, COMPANION, &c.—By a well-educated, middle-aged Englishman; competent and capable; three and one-half years in last place; references. Brooks, Box 220 Times.

BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN TO DO ANYthing; thoroughly understands horses, cows, and plain gardening; good references. E. Greenhill, 218 East 80th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" COLUMNS

His Infirmity.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Friend Chose was not ill. But he thought that he was. And when Chose thinks he is ill that settles it. Invalidism reigns supreme in the Chose household from then on. Everything has to give way to Chose's imaginary infirmity. Mme. Chose begins to talk in a throaty whisper which is much louder and more distressing than her natural voice, and the Choselings tiptoe about the house with exasperating uniformity.

After persuading himself for a day that he was really ill, Chose had the family doctor called in. The Chose family physician had been called in before on such occasions and was getting tired of it. He began by taking a squint at Chose's tongue and feeling his pulse.

Then he poked and punched Chose pretty much all over, and, finding nothing whatever the matter, drew himself up:

"Chose, you are suffering—"

"Yes, I am, doctor," broke in Chose.

"You are suffering," continued the physician, "from a very severe attack of self-attention."

Chose has changed family doctors.

The Unfinished Poem.

From The Boston Literary World.

This is the way he left it—blank, you see,
From Canto Sixth, ninth verse. What stopped his pen?
Death? Nay! mark well the last stroke's symmetry,
The neat, clear period! Death had slurred that n,
Broken ragged off, forgot his sentence' close,
Or smeared it with a mournful blot. But here
You find conclusion, far as symbol goes,
Formal completeness—that, or very near.
What, then? Sharp sickness? news that smote his soul,
Or crazed with joy? bereavement? legacy?
A passion suddenly beyond control?
A call to arms? or summons over sea?

Not these, nor yet the pinch of grinning want,
Nor wolf at door with fierce, intrusive snout
And drooling chaps and body lean and gaunt.
'Twas simply this—the poem petered out!

Another Poster Achieved.

From The Detroit News-Tribune.

"Here is some angel food I made myself," she said.

He paled.

"Thank you, darling," he faltered, and partook.

That night the painter dreamed, whereat he rose and in feverish haste painted an art poster, which brought $756.

Then he kissed his wife fondly, called her a brave little woman, and wondered what he would do without her.

The Lobsters Were Red.

From Pearson's Weekly.

An old Admiral, well known for his power of exaggeration, was describing a voyage at supper one night. "While cruising in the Pacific," he said, "we passed an island which was positively red with lobsters." "But," said one of the guests, smiling incredulously, "lobsters are not red until boiled." "Of course not," replied the undaunted Admiral, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs!"

Jack's Name.

From Harper's Young People.

"What are you going to call your new brother, Jack?"

"Oh, I don't know—Jack, I guess."

"But that's your name."

"That doesn't make any difference. It was papa's name before I had it. Pa and ma have a way of making us boys use up their old things."

Not to be Rejected.

From The Washington Star.

"There is no use in making enemies," said the prudent man. "There are times when even the friendship of a dog is valuable."

"That's so," replied Cholly Luvlorn. "I've been trying for six weeks to make friends with the dog that resides in the home of the dearest girl in the world."

The Fact Established.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

"If, as you say, the defendant is so conscientious a man," said the lawyer, "you ought to be able to give some example of it."

"Well," said the witness, "I have known him for twenty years, and in all that time I have never known him to take whisky for a cold except when he really had a cold."

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife, Swiss, one child, to take care of private residence during Summer months. Alfred M., 486 West 40th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a German woman to take care of private house for the Summer or longer; can cook, wash, and clean; highest references. 29 East 77th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable woman to take care of private residence for the Summer months; best of city reference. K. G., 152 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

REFINED GERMAN MAID AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; references required. From 8 to 11, 665 Madison Av.

WANTED—Experienced Protestant nurse about 30 years for two boys, seven and nine, and to assist with chamberwork; long personal reference required; Scotch or North German preferred. Apply, between 11 and 12, at 304 West 77th St.

WANTED—A thorough laundress; Swedish, French, or German; by private family; must be exceptionally good on shirts; permanent place; wages, $20. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 117 East 34th St.

WANTED—Nurse; French Protestant for two young children; best reference; good sewer. Call, before 1 o'clock or after 6 to-day, 32 West 38th St.

WANTED—A competent family cook; no laundry work required; city references required. Apply Thursday, after 10 o'clock, at 73 West 86th St.

WANTED—Competent waitress and chambermaid combined; city references required. Apply, Thursday, from 10 o'clock, at 78 West 86th St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress with good city reference. Call at 585 Lexington Av., between 10 and 12 o'clock, Thursday.

WANTED—Competent English cook for family of three. Apply, Thursday morning, 126 West 78th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS old. Address, in own handwriting, A., Box 195 Times.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Firmer, with Decreased Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Quiet.

The day's business was not at all satisfactory, except for the advanced prices, as outsiders were holding off, and the trading was confined mainly to the local dealers. The chief reason for the gain in the price of grain was the report of dry weather at the West, but the rumors of trouble in Wall Street led to a reaction. Provisions were unsettled, and closed lower. Cotton was less active, but higher. Coffee was quiet and firmer on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60 @	60¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.22½@	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.40
Lead	3.17½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were quiet with only a local switching and scalping trade, and prices ½c higher. The early business was at an advance of ⅝@⅝c on reports of dry weather West, better late cables, firmer Western markets, and local covering; declining ⅜@½c on rumors of financial trouble in Wall Street, but closed firm. Spot was less active but firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 52,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 12,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 59¼c over May, in store, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅛@⅜c under May, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅛c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅞c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69⅞c....Clearances hence, 40,824 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,065 bushels....Receipts, 4,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,237 bushels; in the interior, 290,469 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ¼@⅜c higher with wheat and on the strength at the West. Spot was quiet and scarce, with prices firm. Sales, 23,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 50¾@51½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52¼c, delivered, and 13,000 bushels ungraded white at 52c, delivered....Receipts, 7,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 158,244 bushels; in the interior, 220,461 bushels....Clearances hence, 50 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,940 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were nominally unchanged and steady, without business. Spot were moderately active on jobbing account, with prices firm....Sales, 110,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 57,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 34@35c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 37@40½c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 27,300 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	60¼
May	920,000	60 3-16@60 13-16	60⅝
June	....	....@....	60¼
July	760,000	60 9-16@61 3-16	60⅝
August	110,000	61 @61¼	61¼
September	120,000	61¼@61¾	61⅝
December	130,000	63⅝@64¼	63⅞
Total	2,040,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	95,000	51¼@51¾	51⅝
July	80,000	51⅛@51⅝	51¼
September	10,000	51⅝@51½	51½
Total	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	33½
April	....	....@....	33½
May	....	....@....	33½
No. 2 White—			
March	....	....@....	37
April	....	....@....	37

FLOUR—Business was a trifle better, with prices without change, and quoted steady. Sales, 19,800 bbls, including 600 bbls Winter patents at $3.35; 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.95@$3.30; 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.40@$2.50; 1,000 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.35; 350 sacks Kansas patents at $3; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60; 3,100 bbls City Mill patents, 7,000 bbls do, clear; 2,225 bbls do, No. 2, and 1,250 bbls do, fine, at quotations. ....Arrivals and sales, 13,000 sacks; exports, 335 bbls and 6,878 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,342 sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	.... @....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	3.20@ 3.35	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fair demand and firm; No. 2, $3@$3.10; No. 1 quiet; Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 90c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is slow and unsettled. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy or asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no change to the market; prices were held steadily. The only new feature was the increasing demand from the West, where the 20c bid to some points in the Mississippi Valley for crude, in bulk, but only equal to 500 bbls secured at that, and to 21c asked. To Memphis as well 20c was bid. For one to two tank lots along the southeast coast sections 18c was the bid generally, but a firmer price is asked. The Mediterranean brought here yesterday one or two lots of 100 bbls prime yellow, so called, at 26c, but for a straight lot of 500 bbls prime yellow, no question as to quality, 26¼c is bid and 26½c asked. For good off-grade yellow 25½c is bid and 26c asked. A lot of 100 bbls white was sold at 30c. There was no export demand of consequence for the day, and a generally quiet feeling. Crude, in barrels, here, small lots of ordinary prime were to be had at 28c; the largest lot noted in our previous report at 24c was choice. COCOANUT OIL is unchanged. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¼c; Cochin at 5.02½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a moderate demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in freer demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 58c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—Oil opened and highest, 114½; lowest, 114; closed 114¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular on the Western dealings, with steadiness at the opening, followed by an advance of 20c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 7½@10 points on ribs, but easier prices thereafter, and the close showing a loss for the day of 3@5 points on lard and 3 points on ribs, while pork stands as at Tuesday's latest. There was not much done in cash stuff, either here or at the West, and speculation was less general. The reaction to lower prices was brought about by estimates of the stocks, which placed them at Chicago at 42,000 tcs lard, 125,000 bbls pork, and 37,000 lb ribs. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 30,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—The West was influenced by lower prices for hogs, and after an early advance of 3@5 points, became easier and closed 3@5 points under Tuesday, with a moderate trading. Cash here was slow; quoted at 7.20c bid and about 7.22½c asked. City steam is firm at 6.75c and more active; sales of 300 tcs at 6.75c. Options—No sales; March closed at 7.20c nominal and May at 7.30c nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.65c; South American at 8c. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at 5.50@5.62½c. At the West March closed at 6.87c; May was at 6.97@7.05c bid, closing at 6.97c asked; July at 7.12@7.20, closing at 7.12c; September at 7.27@7.32½c, closing at 7.27c asked.

PORK—Exporters bought here moderately, taking 300 bbls mess, with firm prices ruling. The West opened steady, thereafter advanced 20c, closing as on Tuesday. March closed at $12.17; May was at $12.30@$12.42½, closing at $12.32; July at $12.50@$12.65; closing at $12.50 asked. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Opened on the short-rib dealings 5 points lower, recovering 12 points, and closing 3 points under Tuesday. The estimates of the stocks at Chicago brought about the reaction; March closed at $6.02; May was at $6.10@$6.25, closing at $6.12 bid; July at $6.25@$6.37½, closing at $6.27 bid; September at $6.40@$6.52½, closing at $6.42 asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats—Buying orders are light, but the curers are indifferent over selling and hold strong prices. For pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6¾c is bid and 7c asked; sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 7c; 1,000 lb pickled shoulders at 5½c; for pickled hams, 12 lb average, 8½c is bid and 9c asked. Of Western meats, sales of 50,000 lb green hams, April delivery, at 8¾c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5½c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; 12-lb do, 6¾@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8½c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9c for 16 lb and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Is at well-sustained prices on a moderately active distributing business. Sales for several days, 1,000 bbls city packet at $8.50@$9 for packet and $11@$12 for family mess. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are at strong prices and moderately wanted. Sales of 200 bbls at $17.50 at the West, with $17.50 quoted at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 55,828 head; same time last year, 66,840 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; market 10c lower; $4.55@$5.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,155 head; easy; 10@15c lower; $4.30@$5.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,719 head; lower; $4.40@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened lower; $4.60@$4.90. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.80@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; weak and lower; $4.40@$4.85. Cleveland—Light, Yorkers and Yorkers, $4.90@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; slow; $4.60@$5.10....Quotations here are 6¼@6¾c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6⅜@6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—An advance to 4¾c for city was paid for 100 hhds for the week and 25 hhds taken by the home trade at 4⅝c. This outside demand is quickening views of melters over prices, and they are becoming indifferent sellers and talk to 5c, while 4¾c is further bid. There were reports that from 200 to 300 tons Australian had been taken, to arrive, delivered at 5⅛c at Chicago. The soap trade here declines to meet the advance, and its quiet feeling extends to country lots, which, however, are held more firmly to sympathize with the cost of city, with 4¾@5c now quoted asked in most instances. Sales of 125,000 lb in lots.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is still a wide difference in views of buyers and sellers, or 9¼c and 9¾c, respectively, although it is possible that 9½c would buy. The West might do better than those figures if it was disposed to buy, since the purchases would have a further advantage against the other consumers by reducing their holdings through shipments out of the market. Sales of 10 tons foreign at 9⅛c, in bond, and 70 tons do at 8¾c, with lots to arrive. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 9@9¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed firm at 5@30 points advance, on local covering, although cables were easier. Havre was barely steady and unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was quiet and firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos on private terms and 1,500 bags Maracalbo at about 19c for good Cucuta....Option Sales —Opening, March—11 A. M.—December, 20 lots at 14.50c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 15.35c, 1,500 bags at 15.45c, 500 bags at 15.40c; April, 250 bags at 15c; May, 500 bags at 14.80c, 1,000 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.90c; June, 500 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.80c; July, 2,250 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 500 bags at 14.70c; October, 250 bags at 14.70c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; total, 9,500 bags. Exchange —30 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for April. Total for day, 11,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.35@15.45	16.45@16.50
April	15.10@15.15	16.30@16.40
May	14.90@14.95	16.00@16.05
June	14.80@14.90	15.70@15.75
July	14.85@14.90	15.50@15.60
August	14.75@14.85	15.20@15.30
September	14.70@14.80	14.90@14.95
October	14.75@14.80	14.55@14.65
November	14.55@14.65	14.35@14.45
December	14.50@14.55	14.25@14.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	171,213
Arrivals	....
Total	171,213
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,789
Total stock in New-York to-day	159,424
Total stock in Baltimore	33,092
Arrivals	....
Total	33,092
Deliveries yesterday	824—32,268
Total stock in New-Orleans	1,687
Arrivals, steamer Holbein	25,040
Total	26,727
Deliveries yesterday	254—26,473
Total stock in other ports	....
	58,741
Total stock in United States	218,165
Afloat from Rio per steam to Afloat from Rio per sail to March 26	100,000
	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 26	99,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	220,000
Total	438,165
Same time 1894	440,131

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above	No. 7	No. 6..50 above	No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above	No. 7	No. 7.. above	No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above	No. 7	No. 8..50 below	No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above	No. 7	No. 9..90 below	No. 7
No. 5..75 above	No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Spot deals:

No. 1. Nom above	No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above	No. 7
No. 2. Nom above	No. 7	No. 7.. above	No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above	No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below	No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above	No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below	No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above	No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below	No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Ja o	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20¼
Bogoto	17¾@18½	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do fr to g'd	19¼@19¾	Do, white	19 @20
Do f r to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19½@21¼		

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and very irregular and unsettled, but closed firm at 5@7 points advance, due entirely to local covering. Liverpool was heavy and lower, and port receipts free, while the South was firmer. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 125 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 9-16
Middling uplands	6 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
March	6.19@6.20	6.19	6.12	1,200
April	6.19@6.20	6.20	6.12	5,500
May	6.23@6.24	6.24	6.18	18,000
June	6.21@6.22	6.22	6.14	21,100
July	6.22@6.23	6.23	6.15	7,500
August	6.24@6.25	6.25	6.18	55,900
September	6.25@6.26	6.26	6.20	2,800
October	6.29@6.30	6.30	6.24	6,000
November	6.33@6.34	6.29	6.28	300
December	6.38@6.39	6.38	6.32	500
January	6.43@6.44	..	..	....
Total				118,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3150	1903	2703	1786	..	..
New-Orleans	6121	4803	9727	4878	..	..
Mobile	1232	1441	1144	571	..	..
Savannah	2039	1978	3909	1877	..	..
Charleston	320	447	469	351	..	..
Wilmington	329	463	305	423	..	..
Norfolk	757	1223	1848	1368	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	475	621	300	..	..	..
Boston	828	713	1598	2367	..	..
Philadelphia	295	300	2027	1385	..	..
West Point	860	375	871	449	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16419	17907	24901	15445	..	..
This day last week	12772	23028	20845	17402	16191	19440
This day last year	6833	6480	9680	6308	4916	7627

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand more pronounced and holders very confident.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Supplies are moderate and demand good at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was more active at firm prices. Sales, 8,950 bags Centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c; 5,450 bags do, in bond to Canada, 2¼c; 456 hhds muscovado, 89° test, 2 11-16c; 300 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 7-16c, and 4,000 bags do, 1 13-16c, cost and freight. Refined was quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4¾	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅝	
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾	
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅛	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅝	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3	5-16@3½	
No. 9	3¾	@3 7-16	
No. 10	3¾	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3½	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Domestic beans very quiet, few wanted at the moment by exporters or local trade; prices held firmly, but free sales could be made only at a concession. Foreign beans quite but firmly held. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.85@$2.90; do, medium, $2.15; do, pea, $2.20; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.10; do, foreign marrow, $2.50@$2.60; do, foreign medium, $1.90@$2; do, foreign pea, $1.95@$2.05; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 97½@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—There is no material change. The demand continues quite active for desirable grades of fresh at full prices, while the low grades are quiet and unimproved.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18½@19
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	21 @....
Creamery, firsts	18 @20
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation cheamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @....
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @....
Creamery, June, common to firsts	9 @13
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A steady market for top grades of full cream, with trade fairly active. Low grades and part skims in liberal supply, dull, and easy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@....	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @....	
State, full cream, largo, choice	10½@10⅝	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜	
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9½	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @....	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @....	
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6	
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3	
State, full skims	1 @ 2	

EGGS—Receipts more moderate, and considerable stock is off the market under price limits. Choice stock brings 12¼c, and meets with a fair sale.

State and Pennsylvania	12½@....
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¼@....
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11 @12¼
Duck	23 @25½
Goose	50 @60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light supply and tending slightly in sellers' favor, but without material change in price. Cranberries in light stock, but moving slowly. Oranges steady. Strawberries are becoming more plenty, and tend downward in price. We quote: Apples, Greening, per barrel, $4@$5; Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $3@$3.75; do, Wine Sap, $4.50@$5; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, russet, $2@$3. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.50; do, West Indian, per barrel, $2.50@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 50@80c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples generally held unchanged, but some holders apparently more willing to sell, and offering slight concessions. Sun-dried apples firm, but quiet. Chops firm, some holders asking 2¾. Small fruits and berries steady and unchanged. California fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7½c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@¾c; raspberries, evaporated, 21½@22c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: English snipe, fresh, per dozen, $1@$2; wild ducks, red head, per pair, 75c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@65c; do, black, 40@60c; do, common kinds, 10@30c.

LIVE POULTRY—Dull trade to-day, and market a shade weaker for fowls. Chickens and turkeys without material change. Prime ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, Western and local, per pound, 11½@12c; do, Southern, 10½@11c; chickens, 11c; roosters, 7@7½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@90c; do, Southern, 50@65c; geese, Western, $1.12@$1.50; do, Southern and Southwestern, $1@$1.12; turkeys, per pound, 11@12c; pigeons, per pair, 35@40c. DRESSED—A little better call for fresh-dressed fowls to-day, and the market firmer; prices generally unchanged, but some choice goods are held up to 11½c; turkeys firm; Philadelphia poultry steady for fancy quality; Frozen poultry firm, but quiet. We quote, for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, per pound, 12@13½c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 11c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@38c; do, roasters, 16@22c; capons, 18@25c; do, Western, 16@22c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3. We quote for No. 1 Western, frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes firm and moderately active. Prime onions firm, but other grades easy. Kale firm. Spinach irregular in quality.

Asparagus, Charleston, per bunch	$1.00@$1.25
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, State, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.25@ ....
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 2.50
Peppers, Havana, per crate	3.00@ 3.50
Radishes, Florida, per 100	@ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	1.50@ 3.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	8.00@ 9.50
Bermuda and Havana, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
Jersey, poor to good, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
State, poor to good, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.62@ 1.75
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.20@ 2.30
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@ 2.35
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Reaction in the Coal Stocks Induces Lower Prices Generally.

BUT THE DECLINES NOT IMPORTANT

The Grangers Fractionally Down and Some of the Specialties Also Lower —New-England Exceptionally Strong—Industrials Quiet.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The coal stocks were the feature of to-day's market, and they were dealt in at declining prices. So far as can be ascertained, there is no real change in the coal situation. The committee appointed last week to consider the question of percentages of output will report at the meeting to-morrow that the work has not been completed, and further time for the consideration of the subject will be requested. In the meantime, the speculative movement in the stocks will probably continue. More than 71,000 shares of Reading were traded in to-day, at prices ranging from 14⅛ to 12½, the final sale being at 13⅛, a net loss of ⅜. Jersey Central broke from 96¾ to 93¼, and closed at 93¾, a net loss of 3 on sales of 31,300 shares, and Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna were each down 1 on relatively small sales. The recent movement in the group is now attributed to Mr. Keene, who is said to be acting in behalf of a speculative combination.

While the general market was reactionary in its tendency, it was by no means weak. The Grangers closed fractionally down, Louisville lost ⅞, Missouri Pacific 1, and Southern 1⅛. On the other hand, New-England was strong, and at the close was ¼ higher. The traders have been working for a reaction since Monday, and the decline, in view of the recent sharp advance, is not unnatural. At any further concession the buying would be pronounced, for sentiment favors a further advance.

The Industrials were unusually dull and declined in sympathy with the general market. Sugar lost ½, Chicago Gas, ¾; Distillers', ¼, and General Electric, ¾. Now that the Reorganization Committee of the Distillers' Company has practically all the stock deposited with it, the trading in it is not likely to be overactive for some time to come. Of course, should the bear party become aggressive, or should it attempt to cover its short interest, which is estimated to be still large, activity would naturally result, but at the moment indications are that the stock will be quiescent. The general market closed dull and somewhat irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was in slightly better demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was dull, with little offering. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,335,577, and the balances were $5,854,538. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $143,-157.

In London call money was 1¾ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm and quiet. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—S@10 discount. Chicago—80 premium St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 64½@64⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 29½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$29,366,561
Imports for the same period	11,685,196
Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,208,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was less active, but was generally firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S. 1st	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb., cfs	1½
Oregon Improvement con	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	2
Union Elevated 1st	1
Virginia Midland gen	1

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific & Montana 1st	1
Reading 1st pf. inc	1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s registered of 1907 advanced ½, the 4s of 1925 advanced ⅛, and the 5s coupon declined ⅛. The sales on call were $40,000 4s registered of 1907, at 111⅝, $6,950 4s coupon of 1907 at 112¾, $1,000 5s registered at 115⅞, and $13,-000 5s coupon at 115¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111¼	111¾
4s, c	112⅜	113
4s, r., new	120½	121
4s, c., new	120½	120¾
5s, r	115¾	116
5s, c	115⅝	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 7 and $5,000 do funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Central and South American Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable April 9. The transfer books will be closed April 2 and reopened April 10.

—The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 16. The transfer books will be closed April 9 and reopened April 17.

—Clarence H. Wildes announces that he will trade in Michigan Peninsular Car and Barney & Smith Car Company common stocks.

—The Southern Pacific Company announces in another column the places where the April payments on its bonds will be made.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	143	148	5
American Cotton Oil	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅝	680
American Cotton Oil pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	71⅜	73½	171
*American Sugar Refining	100⅜	100⅜	100	100¼	100¼	100⅝	18,042
*American Sugar Refining pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94	95	190
American Tel. & Cable Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	90	91½	200
*American Tobacco	93	93½	93	93⅞	93	93½	1,050
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	108	109½	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½	4,270
Baltimore & Ohio	55⅜	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛	55⅜	56½	715
*Bay State Gas	15⅞	15⅞	14½	14½	15⅜	16	300
Canadian Pacific	38½	38½	38½	38½	37½	38½	100
Central Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17½	17½	17¾	17⅞	850
Chicago Gas	72	72	71⅝	71½	71⅜	71⅝	1,105
Chicago & Alton	147½	147½	147½	147½	140	149	10
Chicago & Northwestern	91⅝	91⅝	90¾	90¾	90⅜	90⅞	4,950
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅝	4,535
C., C., C. & St. L	37¾	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅜	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	16,510
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	64¼	64¼	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	4,157
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7⅛	7¼	7	7	6½	7	200
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	28½	28½	25½	26	26⅜	26½	1,280
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	67	69	200
Delaware & Hudson	129	129	126⅜	127	127	127¼	2,985
Delaware, Lack. & Westerh	163¾	163¾	161½	162½	161	162¾	806
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	36¼	36¾	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12½	12½	12½	12½	..	..	7
*Distilling & C. F. certificates	14⅜	15	14	14½	14½	14⅝	9,880
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	7	7	7	7	7¼	10	15
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	98½	98½	98½	98½	97	98½	12
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	36	40	5
General Electric	35¾	36⅝	34⅞	35⅛	35	35½	9,220
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	200
Illinois Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	87½	88¼	50
Laclede Gas	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾	830
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¼	1,100
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73½	73	73	72¾	73½	450
Lake Shore	137	137¼	135½	136½	136	136½	475
Long Island	85	85	85	85	84	85	10
*Long Island Traction	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5½	500
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	51⅝	51	51⅛	51	51¼	3,491
Manhattan Con	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	109⅝	109¾	1,100
Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	22⅞	23	23	23¼	3,470
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	14⅞	15½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	25	25⅝	600
Mobile & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	100
*National Lead Co	32	32	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	945
*National Lead Co. pf	85⅜	85⅜	85	85	84	85	60
National Starch 1st pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35	..	7
New-Jersey Central	96¾	96¾	93¼	93¾	93⅜	93¾	31,360
New-York Central	95	95¼	94¾	94¾	94⅜	94¾	1,181
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	35½	36⅜	35½	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	9,060
N. Y., C. & St. L	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	13½	14	100
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	1,000
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	530
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	35½	36¼	34⅞	35	34⅞	35½	1,600
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	14	100
North American	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	1,770
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	3⅞	4	455
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	16	16¼	1,409
Ontario & Western	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅝	1,220
Oregon Improvement	11½	11½	11½	11½	10½	12	200
Pacific Mail	23½	23½	22⅝	23	22⅞	23	857
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	14	14⅛	12½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	71,090
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	48	48	48	47	48	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	158	158	157	157½	7
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114	115	20
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5⅜	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅞	200
St. Paul & Omaha	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	31	31½	1,232
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	106	107	50
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18	200
Southern Railway	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	11,780
Southern Railway pf	34	34	33½	33½	33¼	33½	1,518
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	500
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	700
Union Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10¼	649
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	4	4	4	4½	120
United States Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	577
United States Cordage pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8	8⅝	15
United States Rubber	40	40¾	40	40¾	40¼	40¾	500
*United States Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	200
*United States Leather pf	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67	67⅜	175
Wabash	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6	6⅜	500
Wabash pf	14⅜	14½	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅜	1,000
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	87⅞	88⅝	2,151
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12	12¼	..	12⅞	3,510
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43½	42½	42½	42	43¾	300

Total sales 245,139

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	6,000	112½
Atch, Top & S F 4s	20,000	67
	10,000, c	66¾
	11,000	66⅝
	14,000	66⅝
	20,000	66¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	5,000	19¾
Atlan & Pac Inc	10,000	2¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	11,000	110¼
	60,000 s15F	110
	2,000	110½
Brooklyn City 1st	6,000	111
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	93½
	10,000	93
	5,000	93¾
Can South 1st Gtd	4,000	103¼
	1,000	109
Canada Southern 2d	7,000	103⅛
Cent of N J G M 5s	10,000	112¼
	4,000	112½
Registered	10,000	110
Central N J 1st Conv, 1902	10,000	114
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	4,000	105⅝
	11,000	105¾
	9,000	105⅞
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	2,000	74¾
	1,000	75
	42,000	74¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	2,000	91
	13,000	92
	10,000 s20F	92
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	10,000	100
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	10,000	97¾
	1,000	97⅛
	1,000	97¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st	1,000	94⅜
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	40½
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	11,000	121
30-Year Deb 5s	11,000	106⅞
S F Deb 5s, 1933	12,000	108½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	3,000	101¾
	1,000	102
	1,000	101¾
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	89½
	1,000	89⅛
	6,000	89
C, St P, M & O Cons	5,000	124½
Cleve, C, C & St L St L Div 4s	6,000	91¼
Cleve, Lor & Whl 1st	1,000	106¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	5,000	85
Den & Rio Grande 4s	6,000	82½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000	105½
	6,000	105⅜
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	8,000 s3	86
	2,000	86
Kanawha & Mich 4s	5,000	79½
Kan City & Pac 1st	1,000	74
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	93⅞
L Erie & W 1st 5s	5,000	115¼
L S & M So 2d Reg	5,000	122
Louis & Nashville Ev, H & N 1st	10,000	116
Nash, Fla & Shef 1st	3,000	83
St L Div 2d	1,000	61
Met Elevated 1st 4s	1,000	118¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s	11,000	69
	4,000	69¼
Mil & St Paul 7 3-10	1,000	116
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s	7,000	117½
Chi & Pac W 5s	2,000	112½
South Minn Div	2,000	116¼
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000	87⅞
	9,000	88
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension	15,000	119½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	89¼
	2,000	82⅝
	1,000	82¾
	5,000	82⅝
	1,000	82½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	2,000	52½
	7,000	52
	20,000 b3	52
	15,000	51¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st	22,000	87⅜
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	64½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	1,000	104½
	1,000	104
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	5,000	140⅛
Nor Pac Cons 5s	1,000	27½
Trust Co Certs	10,000	27
	5,000	27¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	1,000	32
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	1,000	89¼
Nor Pac 3d Coup	5,000 s3	55
	1,000	55
	13,000	54½
Nor Ry of Cal 6s	14,000	92½
Ohio Southern 1st	1,000	93
Ore Improve Co 1st	1,000	100½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	10,000	54½
	5,000	54½
	3,000	54⅝
	5,000	54¾
	1,000	55
	4,000	54¾
	2,000	55
Ore Rail & Nav 1st	4,000	108
	1,000	108¼
Ore S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s	20,000	24½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	2,000	106½
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	1,000	111
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	2,000	93½
2d Gtd 6s	1,000	107
Peoria, Dec & Ev 2d	15,000	30
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	6,000	27½
	3,000	26¾
	16,000	26⅝
	1,000	26
	5,000	26⅛
	17,000	26
	6,000	27½
	14,000	27⅜
	13,000	27
	16,000	26⅞
	5,000	26¾
	10,000	26¾
	25,000	26½
	5,000	26¼
	5,000	26½
2d Pref Inc	15,000	15½
	35,000	15¼
3d Pref Inc	6,000	11½
	9,000	11¾
	2,000	11⅞
	12,000	12
	5,000	11¾
	12,000	10⅜
	10,000	10½
	15,000	10½
	10,000	10⅜
	5,000	11
	50,000	11⅛
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B	10,000	108
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certs	10,000	57
St L & San Fran 2d Class C	3,000	115
St Louis S W 1st	10,000	70
	5,000	69¾
Phil & Read Gen 4s	12,000	72
Trust Receipts	5,000	64⅛
	15,000	64
	10,000	63⅞
	5,000	63¾
	5,000	64
	5,000	64⅜
	20,000	64⅛
	10,000	64⅜
	15,000	64⅛
	11,000	64
Rome, W & Og Cons	2,000	117¼
St Louis S W 2d Inc	1,000	23¼
St L, Van & T H 2d Guaranteed	5,000	107½
St Paul, M & M 1st	5,000	102
Con 6s Reduc to 4½s	5,000	102
San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000	57½
	2,000	57¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	12,000	102
Southern Ry 1st 5s	19,000	88
	3,000	87¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	23,000	87
	1,000	87⅛
	1,000	87
	10,000	87⅛
	5,000	87
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	10,000	25¼
	12,000	25⅛
	18,000	25
	2,000	24⅞
	7,000	24⅝
Third Avenue 1st 5s	5,000	119
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs	9,000	60
Union Elev 1st 6s	8,000	92
	3,000	92½
	4,000	93
Union Pac 6s, 1896	2,000	103½
Union Pac 1st, 1898	2,000	104⅛
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	1,000	36½
U S Cordage Co 1st	10,000	57
	10,000 s60F	58
Virginia Midland G M	3,000	95
Wabash 1st 5s	8,000	105⅝
	3,000	105¾
	2,000	106
Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	106
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	5,000	105¾
	2,000	105
	3,000	105¼
	1,000	105
	6,000	105¼
W N Y & Penn 1st	5,000	105½
	2,000	105⅜
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs	10,000	27¼

Total sales $1,499,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Express	112	114
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	19½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Canada Southern	49¼	50¼
Cedar Falls & Minn	5½	8
Central & So. Amer. Tel	118	122½
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	91	93
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137	..
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	84½	86½
Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul pf	114½	116
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5½	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	28	31
Consolidated Gas Co	130	132½
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	12⅝
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5¼	6
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A	3	4
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	103	105
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	1	1½
Homestake	21	..
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Central pf	22½	23
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & D. M	1⅞	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
L., N. A. & C	7	8
L., N. A. & C. pf	22¾	23½
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	105	115
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cts	¾	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	20	28
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	46	48
Minn. Iron	39	43
National Linseed Oil	19⅞	20
National Starch	5½	6½
National Starch 2d pf	17	22
New Central Coal	6	8½
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H	195½	200
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	73
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	25	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	18¼	19
Norfolk & Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	2¾	3
Ontario Mining	8½	15
Oregon R. & N.	19	21
Oregon Short Line & U. N	5½	6½
Pennsylvania Coal	305	..
Pe ria & Eastern	2½	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30
P., C., C. & St. L	90	95
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	154½	..
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago sp	148	..
Quicksilver	1	3
Rens. & Sar	180	185
St. Louis Southern	98	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	⅝	3
St. Paul & Duluth	25	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf	104	107
Silver bullion certificates	64½	64⅝
Southern Cotton Oil	50	52
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	85
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	2	3
United States Express	40	42½
United States Cordage gtd	16½	18
United States Rubber pf	94	94¼
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	3½	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. O. Tr. 1s	18	18	18	18	10
Am.C. Oil Co. 2d	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	20
Am. S. Ref.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅛	100⅜	12,780
A., T. & S. F.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	410
B. & O.	56	56	56	56	100
Chi. Gas	71¾	71¾	71¼	71⅝	740
C., B. & Q.	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73¼	2,940
C., R. I. & P.	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	900
C.,M. & St.P.	57¼	57¼	56⅞	57	12,860
Cent. of N. J.	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	10,980
Ch. & N. W.	91½	91⅝	90¾	90¾	3,780
C., St. P., M. & O.	32	32	32	32	30
L. & N.	51⅜	51⅜	50¾	51	1,170
Manhattan	109⅛	109½	109½	109½	100
Mo. Pacific	23⅛	23⅞	23	23	1,160
Nat. Lead	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	80
N. Y. & N. E.	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞	3,090
Nor. Pac. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	40
N.Y.,L. E. W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	40
N. Y.,O. & W.	16½	16½	16½	16½	100
N. Y. Cent.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20
Pac. Mail	23	23¼	23	23¼	120
Phil. & Read.	14¼	14¼	12¼	13⅞	47,500
South. Ry.	12¼	12½	11⅞	11⅞	350
South. Ry. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & Ohio.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	10
Del. & Hud.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	30
Dist. & C. F.	14⅝	15	13¾	14¼	3,750
Gen. Electric.	35⅝	36⅜	34⅞	35¼	3,330
Total sales					107,869

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	67	67	67	67	$4,000
Can. S. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
C. & O. 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	20,000
M.,K.& T. 1st	82	82⅜	82½	82⅜	7,000
M.,K. & T. 2d	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s	54¾	54¾	54¾	54⅝	5,000
Total sales					$65,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P.,D. & E. 2d	30	30	30	30	5,000
R. I. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	3,000
South. Ry. 5s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	4,000
Union El. 1st	92¼	92½	92⅜	92½	4,000
Wabash 1st	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	4,000
W.M.& P.1st	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Breece	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Little Chief	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Union Con	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Total sales					600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2128	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1651	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1430	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1443	1731	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1742	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS.
Of and for the Trustees.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 23 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Michigan Peninsular Car Common, Barney & Smith Car Common.
DEALT IN BY
Clarence H. Wildes,
34 WALL STREET.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, March 25th, 1895.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 1st day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 3d day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
TAKE NOTICE that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 21st day of February, 1895, Article I. of the By-Laws of the said Company was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY in each year.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station, New-York, March 25, 1895.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 1, 1895, preparatory to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 1, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 2, 1895.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promtly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Real and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

William Babcock,	Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon,	Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr.,	Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,	Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson,	William W. Richards,
James J. Hill,	Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel,	George W. Young.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis Railway Company. New-York, March 18th, 1895.—Proceedings having been commenced for the foreclosure of the first mortgage upon the property of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis Railway Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee, dated July 9, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of holders of first mortgage bonds, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of such bondholders as may deposit their bonds. A bondholders' agreement has been executed by the undersigned as such committee and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, which has agreed to act as depositary, and which will issue negotiable certificates of deposit for all bonds deposited. It is important that bonds should be promptly deposited. Further information may be obtained from any member of the committee or from its counsel.
MAYER LEHMAN,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
LOUIS B. FARLEY,
JOSEPH W. WOOLFOLK,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel to Committee, 29 Nassau Street, New-York.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TREASURY STOCK
is offered of the "KING of the ROCKIES" GOLD MINING CO. of Colorado, whose mines are located near those at the famous Cripple Creek. This stock is issued in order to erect a mill and further develop the mines. It is bound to pay a dividend shortly. We predict a great boom in mining stocks.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
M. E. & J. W. DE AGUERO,
Bankers and Brokers, 60 Broadway.

Wagner Palace Car Co.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 4% Bonds
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THREE 2D MORTGAGES AT $500, 5 PER cent., 3 yrs., (1st mtges. being $2,500 ea., Wmbgh. Savings Bank,) on single flats valued $5,000 ea.; will be sacrificed for $1,250, and search. REITZ, 1,056 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; lowest possible rates. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
New-York, March 15, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books this P. M.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, March 22, 1895.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

NATIONAL WALLPAPER COMPANY, 416-422 Broome Street, New-York City.—The Board of Directors has declared that the quarterly interest of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Debenture Stock of this company be paid on April 1, 1895. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on March 25, and reopened on April 2, 1895. GEORGE H. KEIM, Secretary.

Dividends.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Rochester Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Coupons of the above maturing April 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, March 25, 1895.
A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid on the 1st day of May, next, to the shareholders of this company's stock registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of March and reopened on the 29th day of April, and again closed on the 3d day of May next, for the purposes of the annual election.
W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.
The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.
An election for six Trustees of the second-class and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 10th of April, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Cortlandt Street.
N. Y., March 26, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 9, 1895. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

EXTENDING ITS CABLE SYSTEM

The Metropolitan Traction Company's Plans for Better Service in Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is soon to extend its cables system to the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street lines that are under its control. This is another important step in carrying out the Metropolitan Traction Company's plan of adopting for all its lines the most aproved methods for transportation.

The company has for some time been obtaining the consent of the property owners for substituting cable cars for the horse cars that are now in use in Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It is expected that the Twenty-third Street cable road will be built the present year.

John D. Crimmins said last evening: "It is true that the Metropolitan Traction Company is soon to extend its cable system to Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. We have already obtained the consent of a very large number of property owners. It is necessary, in fact, to obtain but one more consent, so far as Twenty-third Street is concerned. The property owners along Sixth Avenue have also expressed great interest in having the horse cars abandoned for the cable system, and it is only a question of a little time when we shall also have the consent of a necessary number of persons to enable us to carry out our plans in Sixth Avenue.

"The principal thing that causes delay is that the project has to be explained to a good many persons. As soon as they understand it, they are heartily in favor of the cable road. A great deal of the property is owned by estates, and the fact that certain legal technicalities arise from this cause also retards the work of gaining the proper consents. However, the work is about finished now."

According to the plans of the Metropolitan Traction Company, one line of cars will follow the present line of the Sixth Avenue surface road. Connections will be made by Third and Fourth Streets, and Wooster Street, with South Fifth Avenue, and some of the Sixth Avenue cars will continue on down town by this route, coming on the main line again at West Broadway. This will prove of great advantage to persons wishing to reach a part of the city east of the section now traversed by the Sixth Avenue surface line.

The power house in Sixth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, that is used for the Broadway cables, will also be used as a power house for the proposed Sixth Avenue cable line, and arrangements are being made for increasing the facilities of the plant.

The car stables, at Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets and Sixth Avenue, are to be torn down about June 1. A portion of the site has been sold to the Bar Association for a building site.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is also going to renew its efforts to get a cable road in Fifth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street, and it is about to ask the Legislature to remove the bar against laying tracks in that part of Fifth Avenue.

Plans are also on foot to lay tracks along the newly-widened College Place to Fulton and Dey Streets, running one track in each of the two last-named streets to Church Street, and thence continuing the double tracks along Church Street to Battery Place, and thence along the line of the elevated railroad to the ferries.

THE RAM KATAHDIN SHOWS HIGH SPEED

Makes Almost Eighteen Knots Under Natural Draught.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The ram Katahdin developed remarkable speed at the contractors' trial, near Bath, Me., yesterday, running repeatedly over a measured mile at the rate of 17.82 knots per hour. The following telegram regarding the performance was received at the Navy Department this morning from Chief Engineer Entwistle, who represents the Government in charge of the vessel:

"Katahdin's average time to-day for four runs over a measured mile was 8 minutes 22 seconds; steam pressure, 155 pounds; revolutions, 142; vacuum, 26; horse power, 3,935, natural draught."

As the contract for this vessel requires a maximum horse power of 4,800 under forced draught and a speed of 17 knots, the runs yesterday surpassed expectations, the requisite speed being exceeded under natural draught. It is not known, however, whether the ram was loaded to her normal displacement, but presumably she was a little light. No doubt, however, is expressed that she will make at least 18 knots on the official trial, which will take place in Long Island Sound next month.

Admiral Ammen, the designer of the vessel, is highly gratified with the result.

Dangerous Oyster Dredging.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 27.—The heavy wind yesterday made dredging for oysters on the Great South Bay dangerous. Several sloops had narrow escapes from being overturned.

A particularly heavy gust capsized the sloop of Capt. John Broere. The Captain's fifteen-year-old son was on the lee side and was pulled out of the water by his father just in time. Capt. Broere had no sooner grabbed his boy than the sloop went down. The two clung to the mast until rescued.

GROSS FRAUDS CHARGED

Expert's Report on the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation.

MR. SHAYNE BOUND TO INVESTIGATE

Directors Ready to Raise Money for Reorganization if Authorities Will Permit—President Knox in the South.

The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, of which Edward M. Knox, the well-known hatter, is President, and James R. Skinner & Co. are the managers, has come to grief. Selden R. Hopkins, an expert accountant, who was employed to examine the books and papers of the concern, says in his report:

I am fully satisfied from what I have been able to learn concerning the organization of the company and the reports made for publication that the grossest deception has been perpetrated upon the Board of Directors as well as upon the public and the Insurance Department.

This is the company of which John A. Nichols, who was at one time President of the concern, said, after he left it, several months ago:

I had reason to believe the management was not what it ought to be. It was impossible to secure an examination of the company by an impartial expert, and, after a month's effort, I gave it up and simply abandoned the field.

Mr. E. M. Knox, however, accepted the post which Mr. Nichols had resigned. Several well-known business men were induced to become interested in the concern by false representations as to the solvency and stability of the company. One of these men was C. C. Shayne, the well-known furrier, who was made a Director.

Mr. Shayne had not been in office very long when he became satisfied of the necessity of a full and impartial investigation of the affairs of the company. He was energetic and persistent in his fight for an examination by an expert, and he finally succeeded in inducing the Executive Committee to empower him to employ an expert accountant for this purpose. The employment of Selden R. Hopkins was the result.

While Mr. Shayne was pressing the investigation, President Knox left the city for the South, where he still remains. Mr. Knox said he was compelled to absent himself from the city for the purpose of taking his sick wife to a more genial climate. At his hat store yesterday one of the clerks told a reporter for The New-York Times that Mr. Knox was compelled to leave the city to avoid the cold of the month of March. He is said to have favored the investigation.

Notwithstanding his absence, the investigation was pressed by Mr. Shayne, and an exhaustive examination was made by Expert Hopkins. His report fully shows the nature of the concern. Mr. Shayne, through the absence of Hatter Knox, was practically left alone to make the fight.

The company was organized April 7, 1894. Its managers are James R. Skinner & Co. The officers of the company, when organized, were John A. Nichols, President; A. H. Walton, Secretary, and Samuel L. Dobbins, Vice President and Treasurer. On the resignation of Mr. Nichols, several months ago, E. M. Knox was elected President.

In the preliminary report made by the expert accountant, he says:

The records and data of the corporation upon their face show that the company commenced business with a capital of $200,000, $40,000 in cash and $160,000 in capital stock notes. My investigation shows this statement to be incorrect. The larger part of the $40,000 appearing upon the books to be cash consisted of personal drafts made or signed by members of the corporation, and in lieu of the $100 each required by the by-laws to be paid in cash by the members of the corporation, personal drafts had been substituted, and these had been deposited as collateral security upon a demand loan; that instead of having $40,000 in cash, according to the provisions of the by-laws and in conformity with the law under which the corporation was organized, there was but $6,100 in cash and $33,900 in personal drafts. The bank account of the corporation was originally opened in the Tradesmen's National Bank, on March 20, 1894, with a deposit of $40,000, of which, under the terms of an agreement with the bank, no part of the $33,900 represented by personal drafts should be drawn against.

On the 6th of August last a check for $12,500, signed by A. H. Walton, Secretary, and S. L. Dobbins, Vice President and Treasurer, payable to the order of J. R. Skinner & Co., managers, was drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank, for the purpose of taking up 125 of the personal drafts held by the bank, the face value of each being $100. This payment purported to be for the return premiums on 125 policies of subscribers, but was, in effect, the withdrawal of $12,500 of the $40,000 cash presumed to have been paid in by the stockholders. There appears no evidence to show that the company received any benefit whatever from this transaction. This was evidently an impairment of the capital of the company. The entire capital might have been drawn out in the same manner.

The accountant also finds that "if the entries in the stock ledger are correct, and the corresponding entry in the cashbook acknowledging the receipt by the Treasurer of $40,000 in cash is correct, then there is a deficiency in the accounts of the Treasurer of $33,900, which is unexplained and unaccounted for."

In response to the questions of the Executive Committee as to what steps were necessary to place the company on a sound financial basis, Mr. Hopkins recommended:

First—Members' personal drafts, purporting to represent $21,400 should be converted into actual cash.

Second—The $12,500 withdrawn Aug. 6 should be returned and deposited to the credit of the company.

Third—An assessment should be made on the capital stock notes for an amount large enough to effect the reinsurance of all policies in effect at this time.

The final report of the accountant was handed to the Executive Committee Tuesday. From this report it appears that the amount of risks written from the organization of the company until March 13 aggregated $13,364,533.77, upon which the premiums amounted to $184,729.79. The canceled risks amounted to $4,385,177.81, on which there were premiums written amounting to $59,935.27. On the risks written reinsurance was effected amounting to $1,516,689.33, for premiums of $14,777.93. The actual amount of business done by the company exclusive of cancelations and reinsurances was $7,462,666.63, on which the premiums aggregated $110,016.59.

A large number of the canceled policies purport to have been written on Chicago business, but the policies were never delivered or even offered to the persons for whom they were said to have been written. The purpose of the underwriters in this transaction, says the accountant, was to pad or fictitiously increase the apparent amount of business done, and to make a deceptive report to the Insurance Department. Continuing, the accountant reports:

Among the items I find recorded in Messrs. J. R. Skinner & Co.'s cash account are a number pertaining to the collection by them of payments made by the original policy holders or incorporators of the company, amounting to $8,598.76. Of this amount I have been shown vouchers for the transfer to the company of $6,500, leaving an unexplained deficit of $2,098.76. The fact is, that the only evidence that this money has been paid or collected in this manner is found in Messrs. Skinner & Co.'s cash book. My examination of the account of J. R. Skinner & Co. also reveals the fact that of the $23,450 in Government bonds, purporting to be among the assets of the company on March 31, 1894, $10,552 at market value of these bonds were borrowed from, and have since been returned to Elliot L. Butler.

In my examination of the records made of policies issued to the original subscribers constituting the membership of the corporation, I find what I believe to be evidences of the grossest deception and lack of equity in dealing with the members of the corporation.

The assets of the corporation as reported to the Insurance Department on Dec. 8, 1894, amounted to $87,295.79. Accountant Hopkins reports that, at the date of his report, March 22, the actual assets were $7,390, showing a shrinkage of $49,839.79, of which $31,296 has been made without the receipt of an equivalent by the company.

According to Mr. Hopkins, this shrinkage has been brought about as follows:

First—By the return of the Government bonds to the person from whom they were borrowed, amounting to $10,552.

Second—By the surrender of the capital stock drafts held by the American Exchange National Bank, amounting to $21,400.

Third—By the discrepancy in the Tradesmen's National Bank account, in which there was really no money to the credit of the company at the time the report was made, but stated in it to be $5,129.87.

Fourth—By the disappearance of cash in office, which, according to the records, I found was not in existence at all at the time the report was made, and stated in that report to be $1,125.

Since the making of the report Messrs. Skinner & Co. have paid over $1,000 on account of permiums collected. A statement made up from reports furnished to the accountant by Messrs. Skinner & Co. shows that the firm's indebtedness to the company up to March 1 was $25,567.55.

Mr. C. C. Shayne, in an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, made the following statement:

I went into the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company in perfect good faith. The organizers of the company assured me that everything was all right, and every transaction strictly in conformity with the law; that the notes were all bona fide. They not only said that the $40,000 had been paid in, but showed me the bank book, showing a credit of that amount, and I was also informed that the bank had given a certificate to the State authorities that the company had made a deposit of that amount in cash. I believed in the principle of cooperative, or mutual, insurance, and fully believed that the law had been scrupulously complied with.

I attended only two meetings—one when I was elected a Director, March 31, 1894, after the company was organized, and another one in April, before I went to Europe. I received no notice whatever to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors until the annual meeting, on Jan. 15, 1895. I was very much pleased with the Treasurer's report. He stated that we had in United States Government bonds, over $22,000; cash in the American Exchange National Bank of over $27,000, and in the Tradesmen's National Bank of over $5,000; in the office over $1,100, and, in addition to that, over $33,000 of premiums in the course of collection, which, added to the $160,000 of notes approved by the Insurance Department, made the total assets over $250,000, with a total liability of about $8,000, which gives a surplus, according to the statement, of over $182,000.

I made the remark at the time that the insurance business was very profitable, and was so much pleased with the management of the affairs that when it came to the nomination of officers I renominated the old Treasurer; some other gentleman also renominated the Secretary. After the officers were elected, I rose and made a short talk, and, among other things, said that I had suffered loss in corporations by the neglect of the Directors, and that I did not want any one to suffer loss in this corporation by my neglect. I said that honest men had no reason to fear an examination, and if there were any dishonest men connected with the organization the Directors ought to know it, and I moved that an Auditing Committee of three be appointed to examine the books of the company. The Treasurer informed me that the Executive Committee audited the books. Mr. Butler and myself were elected members of the Executive Committee, with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer. A short meeting of the Executive Committee was held after the adjournment of the Board of Directors.

At the next meeting of the board I suggested that the Executive Committee proceed to make arrangements to examine the accounts and books of the company, and requested Mr. Dobbin to make the motion that an expert accountant be employed for the purpose of examining the books. My reason for asking the Treasurer to offer the motion was that I desired to have the motion adopted unanimously. He offered the motion; it was seconded, and finally adopted. I was selected to engage the expert accountant. Mr. Seldon R. Hopkins was highly recommended to me by Presidents of banks and others, as a thoroughly reliable man, and being satisfied that he was competent I engaged him.

Mr. J. I. Covington (an old insurance man of the highest repute) and myself were instructed to supervise the examination. I took the position that every feature of the organization and all affairs of the business must be thoroughly examined into. Rumors were being circulated that some things were being done that would not bear investigation. I was determined that if these rumors were true the facts must be brought to light, the Board of Directors informed, the public advised, and the guilty persons, if there were any, adequately punished. We knew that the Board of Directors and public would have perfect confidence in Mr. Seldon R. Hopkins, and if he found and reported everything regular and legitimate and the company in good financial condition, it would explode every unfavorable rumor and add largely to the confidence the public had in the company.

On the other hand, if his findings were unfavorable, we would know that they were so warranted by the facts, and not because of any personal feelings or prejudice.

My point was that everything must be brought to light and the public have full and complete information. On this I have insisted from the very outset, and I still hold the same views. If the thing were not all straight and every transaction according to a strict construction of the law I felt it my duty, as a citizen, to expose the deception, and see that justice was done. My name appears on the policies issued by the company, and many friends have taken insurance because of my connection with the company.

Mr. Hopkins's report came as a thunderbolt to me, and I believe to every other member of the board, except those directly connected with the transactions. We had previously known nothing of the deals with the banks, and supposed that every draft had been paid, as was my own draft after I received my policy. Of course, I knew it would take some little time after the drafts were placed with the banks to collect them, but I believed they were all paid within thirty or sixty days after being deposited in the bank. We believed the company had been regularly organized and had done a conservative and profitable business, and, as already stated, we were very much pleased with the annual report. We did not know when we commenced the examination of the company that over $21,000 of the bank account was fictitious and bonds borrowed.

Now, as to the details of the affairs, I do not wish to speak. You may be sure, though, that the company will be put on a sound basis, and will own every dollar that it claims before any further business is done, if it can according to law. If the full intent and spirit of the law cannot be complied with, the company will be closed up and its outstanding policies reinsured. From now on every transaction will be as legal and honorable as I supposed it had been from the beginning.

When asked what steps would be taken against those responsible for the fraud, Mr. Shayne said:

I do not wish to say anything about criminal prosecution until legal opinion has been expressed upon the points involved. I have no desire to prosecute any one; I have no personal feeling against any one connected with the company. I am simply performing an unpleasant duty. I say "unpleasant" because it is not a pleasant thing to discover men in whom you had confidence doing dishonorable things; but I think that men who will deliberately deceive business men and get the use of their names for their own selfish ends ought to be punished. Of course, that will be for the authorities to pass on.

I think that the insurance law is very defective. No law ought to be in existence in the State that will permit companies to be organized in such a loose manner, and I hope that the Legislature will take hold of this matter and pass laws which will prevent parties from organizing insurance companies on any other than a strict cash basis. If a company commences to do business it ought to have the capital paid in, unless individuals are liable, as is the case with the Lloyds.

To show the good faith of the Directors, at a meeting which was held yesterday they virtually pledged themselves to raise $31,500, if it were permissible under the law, that is, if the Insurance Department and Attorney General of the State decide that it is legal. In this action the Directors do not intend to do anything to compound a felony or shield a crime.

Of course, it was understood that, in case this money was raised, the company was to have new underwriters, and that the Treasurer and Secretary were to resign and others be elected in their places, or, practically, a reorganization of the company.

Another meeting of the Directors will be held to-day at the office of the company, in the Equitable Building.

Who Owns These Rahway Bonds?

RAHWAY, N. J., March 27.—This city has discharged all of its old bonded indebtedness with the exception of $13,200. Bonds for this amount are missing. No record of their transfer or of who the owner is can be found. There is money to meet them at any time.

THE ORANGES AND CONSOLIDATION

Freeholder Stagg of West Orange Thinks a Union Desirable—Edward A. Everett Prefers a Greater Newark.

ORANGE, N. J., March 27.—Freeholder George R. Stagg of West Orange, in conversation with the correspondent of The New-York Times to-day, said he was heartily in favor of the consolidation of the Oranges as proposed.

"It would benefit each one of the Oranges in every way," said he. "It would increase our stability and power, and make a large city of which we might be proud. This division of territory into a lot of little townships and boroughs is all nonsense.

"With one big city, under one government, our tax rate would decrease, and many more people would come here to live who will not at this present time, because of the very high tax rate.

"Consolidation with Newark might also result beneficially, but I have not looked into that matter very much. If the Oranges were united I think we could prevent, or at least delay, any move on the part of Newark toward annexation."

Edward A. Everett of Orange, said: "It might be a benefit to consolidate the Oranges, but it would be a greater benefit to join with Newark. The tax rate there is very much lower, in proportion, and we would not lose any business by it, either, in my opinion, for what difference does an imaginary dividing line make? And what if the Oranges should lose their identity?"

Walter Hughson of Orange said he favored a consolidation, because it would tend to weld the Oranges together and separate them more effectually from Newark. He said that as soon as the Oranges were consolidated a movement should be set on foot to form a separate county of places in Essex County, outside of Newark, of which the Greater Orange should be the county seat. Newark could be left a county by itself. He thought that with one government public affairs could be managed much more satisfactorily.

Frederick E. Ward of South Orange said he was opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges for the reason that South Orange has a most model government as it is, free from the political and factional fights which would undoubtedly be incident to the conduct of a large city such as the Greater Orange would be. South Orange had everything she wanted, he thought, in the way of street and water improvements, police and fire protection, and soon would have a good system of sewerage.

GRAND JURY REPORT TO-MORROW

MAY AGAIN REFER TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Indictments Also Are Expected Against More Officials—Pleadings in the Election Cases.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury held no session yesterday, but adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will make a report to Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and hand up such indictments as have been agreed upon.

It is expected that another presentment in relation to the Police Department, with especial reference to the conduct of certain Central Office detectives, will be filed, and that the batch of indictments which has been held back for further and corroborative testimony will include a number of police officials.

The investigation the Grand Jury has been making respecting the irregularities charged in the administration of the Fire Department and of the Department of Public Parks may also be the subject of a presentment.

It has not been decided whether the present Grand Jury shall extend its work into the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which begins on Monday next, and at which Judge Barrett will preside. District Attorney Fellows had a consultation on this subject with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who has been the legal adviser of the Grand Jury during its long sesssion, and Messrs. Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, the special counsel engaged for the prosecution of cases of police corruption, but no decision was arrived at. The matter, it is understood, rests with Judge Barrett.

The Grand Jury may be discharged when it reports to Judge Ingraham, unless Judge Barrett makes an order prolonging its existence.

Some of the members of the Grand Jury are anxious to be relieved from further duty, as they feel that their business has been greatly interfered with, and their private interests should not be subjected to any further sacrifice.

The reason that the

HIS RIVAL'S HORSES POISONED

SAMUEL ESTERICH ARRESTED WHILE A WITNESS IN COURT.

Charged with Inducing Leftowitz to Give Arsenic to Grossman's Team—Leftowitz Found Guilty.

Samuel Esterich, an expressman, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of poisoning a rival's team of horses, the arrest being made under circumstances calculated to discourage practices of that kind, even among the most revengeful.

Esterich was called as a witness before Recorder Goff, in behalf of Morris Leftowitz, a boy, who was in his employ.

For a great many months there has been strong rivalry between Esterich, who lives at 142 Ellen Street, Brooklyn, and Samuel W. Grossman of 746 East Sixth Street, this city. Both men have their stands in Mercer Street, and have been extensively employed in the cartage of goods for merchants in that vicinity.

The team belonging to Grossman was resting for dinner in front of 216 and 218 Mercer Street, on Feb. 15. Samuel Goodman was in the body of the wagon, but in such a position that he could not be seen from the street. Esterich, about this time, came along, with his team, the boy, Leftowitz, sitting on the rear of the wagon. Seeing the outfit of Grossman, apparently unprotected, Leftowitz fed each horse an apple. Only one of the horses ate much of the fruit, but inside of an hour both were ill. One died the day following, and the other one recovered, only after a long sickness.

Grossman found some of the apple on the ground, and he informed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of what he had learned from Goodman, and gave them the piece of apple. This the society caused to be placed in the hands of a chemist, who later reported that the apple contained a large quantity of arsenic.

Leftowitz was then arrested. When placed on trial yesterday, the boy admitted he had given the animal the fruit, but denied that it contained a drug of any kind. Other witnesses, however, told of threats Esterich had made against the complainant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, at 6 o'clock, against Leftowitz.

Much to the surprise of all present, Assistant District Attorney Osborn then asked the Recorder to commit Esterich until the Grand Jury could investigate the matter. He was certain, he said, that the lad was only the tool of his employer. With the evidence already before the court, and other proofs in his possession, Mr. Osborn stated he could secure an indictment, and doubtless a conviction. He made an oral statement under oath, after which the Recorder held Esterich in $3,000 bail. Esterich was committed to the Tombs, he having been unable to get a bondsman.

Leftowitz was remanded until Friday for sentence.

THE KORN SEPARATION CASE.

Several Servants Testify to Kind Treatment of His Wife by Dr. Korn.

The trial of the case of Mrs. Julia Korn against Dr. Abraham Korn for a separation was continued yesterday before Justice Davy, in the Supreme Court.

A number of servant girls were examined, and they all testified that Mrs. Korn, the plaintiff, was hysterical, and that she had been kindly treated by her husband. Richard Barnett, the colored attendant of the doctor, swore that he had on one occasion grasped Mrs. Korn by the arm and kept her from doing herself bodily injury, when she had threatened to commit suicide with a pair of scissors.

Mrs. Dora Korn, mother of the defendant, swore that she had seen none of the alleged acts of cruelty to which her daughter-in-law had sworn she was a witness.

The case was then closed, and briefs will be handed up.

It was inadvertently stated yesterday in The New-York Times that Dr. Korn admitted on the stand to having used a portion of his wife's dowry of $4,000 to buy off a woman named Rosa Freedman. Instead of admitting this, the doctor denied it in the most positive manner. He said he had never used a penny of the money for any such purpose.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR A BOY

George Searles, the Worst Young Criminal Judge Cowing Ever Saw.

George Searles is the worst boy ever arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, according to Judge Cowing.

The Judge sentenced Searles, who is only nineteen years old, to ten years in State prison for committing a burglary at the flat of H. M. Alexander, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue.

"You are the worst, most impudent, disgusting, and untruthful boy that was ever before this court," said the Judge in passing sentence. "You have no more right to your liberty than a mad dog. Society ought to send you to prison for all your natural life, so that you could not prey upon it. I never saw such a lad in all my life. Here you were first sent to the Juvenile Asylum, and are out only a few weeks and you rob some one again and are are sent to the Elmira Reformatory. A few months ago you were discharged from that institution, and here you are convicted of burglary in the second degree for stealing a watch and chain and three bracelets in Harlem. Do you see any extenuating circumstances in your case? I do not. Neither do you. Neither does any one. I cannot send you back to the reformatory again, as you—"

"Say, look here, Judge, your Honor," interrupted the gamin, as he swaggered a little closer to the rail, with the toughest of Bowery swaggers, "look here. Dat reformatory's no good."

The Justice looked aghast at the tough lad's impudence, and the spectators held their breath.

"Ten years is the most I can give you, I see," was the answer of Judge Cowing after he had recovered himself. "And ten years it will be."

The boy turned around, grinned at the Judge, then yelled, "So long!" to his counsel, and was led down to the pen.

BOTH SIDES CHARGE CONSPIRACY.

Bernhard Cohen's Suit Against His Wife for Divorce.

The resources of the English language were nearly exhausted yesterday in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the divorce case of Cohen against Cohen.

Bernhard Cohen, a furrier at 556 Broadway, says he found his wife Carrie in very bad company in a hotel on March 16, and he has brought suit for divorce.

Mrs. Cohen's counsel, Joseph I. Green, denounced the charges against her as the result of "as vile a conspiracy to blacken character as was ever formed," and he wanted a counsel fee of $350 to pay the cost of exposing the conspiracy.

Shortly before the divorce proceedings were brought, Mrs. Cohen brought suit against Mrs. Emily von Kaltengell, formerly an opera singer, for $25,000 damages for alienating her husband's affections. William N. Loew, representing Cohen, denounced this suit as the result of a conspiracy several degrees blacker than the one alleged by Mr. Green, and he incidentally referred to Mrs. Cohen as "reeling on the ragged edge of respectability." Mr. Loew further alleged that Mr. Cohen's firm had recently failed, and that he is now dependent on the charity of his father and brethren for support. He added, almost with tears in his eyes, that he had not received any fee himself, and did not expect any.

Judge Giegerich took the papers and reserved his decision. Cohen is already paying his wife alimony of $8 a week, as ordered by a Police Justice.

SUPPORTED BY HIS AGED WIFE.

Cornelius Marce is Allowed to Carry a Watch and Spend a Litle Money.

Cornelius Marce, twenty-six years old, who created a sensation last December when he married Mrs. Louise Caldwell, said to be seventy years old and worth $250,000, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday. Julius Schaul holds a judgment in the City Court against Marce.

"Have you a family to support?" Marce was asked.

"No. I do not even support my wife," he replied.

"Does she support you?"

"Certainly she does."

"Do you know whether your wife is between sixty and seventy or seventy and eighty years old?"

There was an objection to this question, and Marce did not answer.

"Does your wife give you an allowance?"

"No."

"How do you live?"

"My wife pays my board and gives me some spending money."

"How much last week?"

"About $2."

"What did you do with it?"

The witness looked bored, but answered that he spent it on odds and ends.

"Have you received a thousand dollars from your wife since your marriage?"

"Oh, no, not that much."

"What jewelry has she given you?"

"She let me carry a watch and loaned me one of her rings to wear." At the time of his marriage, Marce said, he owed $1,500.

The examination was then adjourned.

CONTROLLER FITCH'S NOVEL POINT

He Objects to Paying More Than One Lawyer for Defending Tuczkewitz.

A novel point in conection with the assignment of counsel for the defense of persons too poor to employ a lawyer was presented to Justice Beekman yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Thomas G. Fennell, on behalf of Herman L. Roth and Henry G Sedgwick, Jr., asked Justice Beckman to issue a writ of mandamus, compelling Controller Fitch to pay to Roth & Sedgwick $500 counsel fee, allowed by Judge Pardon C. Williams, for their defense of Tuczkewitz, who was sentenced to death last month for murder.

The counsel were appointed by Recorder Goff, and at that time there were three of them, Amos H. Evans being one of the number. He, however, declined to act, and took no part in the case.

The Controller asserts that the Code says "counsel shall be paid for his services," and that this means that only one lawyer shall be appointed, and that in the present case there having been two, the fee allowed by Judge Williams was necessarily larger than it would have been if only one was appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick said that, if the ward "his" was to be literally construed, it would also debar a Judge from assigning a woman as counsel.

Justice Beekman took the papers and reserved decision.

A LANDLORD SUED FOR NEGLECT.

Thomas McLaughlin Attributes His Child's Death to a Leaky Roof.

Thomas McLaughlin ascribes the death of his seven-year-old daughter to the neglect of his landlord in not repairing a leaky roof, and he has brought suit for $20,000 damages.

McLaughlin lived at 362 East Twenty-fourth Street, renting the top floor from Charles Tisch, the owner of the building.

He says that because of the defective roof, water leaked into his apartments during the severe weather of December and January last, and his child caught cold; pneumonia set in, and she died on Jan. 8.

Tisch, in defending the action, denies that the child contracted pneumonia through any fault of his or by reason of defect in the roof of the house, and declares that her illness and death were due to the carelessness of her parents, who allowed her to go out in her bare feet during severe and inclement weather.

Indicted for Forging Theatre Passes.

Herman Harris and Louis Lehman, who conduct a theatre cut-rate ticket office at 497 Sixth Avenue, were indicted by the March Grand Jury yesterday afternoon for forgery in the third degree.

The alleged offense of the two men consists in forging the name of J. Duke Murray, the advance agent of "Mme. Sans Gêne," now playing at the Broadway Theatre, together with that of the manager, A. A. McCormick, to bill-board orders for seats. The name of F. D. Bunce of the Lyceum Theatre was also alleged to have been forged to similar passes.

When the men were arrested a number of forged passes were found upon them. The two prisoners were released on bail after their examination in the police court.

Mortgage by the Capuchin Order.

The Capuchin Order is evidently flourishing in this city. It has outgrown its school and missionary quarters at 204, 206, and 208 West Thirty-first Street, and arrangements have been made to purchase the adjoining property for $30,000.

Justice Van Brunt yesterday granted the order permission to raise this amount by mortgaging its Thirty-first Street property for $30,000 to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The order was created for the establishment of missions and the instruction of the youth in Christian doctrines. The Rev. Bonaventure Frey of Detroit, Mich., is the President of the order.

The value of the remaining real estate of the order is estimated to be about $400,000.

Foreclosure Suit Against H. R. Jacobs

William H. Buxton has brought an action in the Supreme Court for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage on the Jacobs Theatre property, 443, 445, and 447 Third Avenue. The mortgage was given on March 30, 1889, and was for $40,000.

The action is against Henry R. Jacobs and Marcus J. Jacobs, and is for the purpose of foreclosing their right, title, and interest in the property. They have a lease of the property which runs for ten years from May, 1893.

The sum claimed to be due now is $7,999.92.

Wants $100 for His Stolen Goods.

Ernest Miroy is an English traveling salesman. He came to this country to sell upholstery goods and silks, and he took quarters at the Broadway Central Hotel.

There he fell in with a "Mr. Roberts," who stole his dress suit and some of his samples.

The Englishman yesterday sued Tilly Haynes, proprietor of the hotel, before Civil Judge Roesch, in the Fourth District Court, for $100, the value of the stolen goods. The Justice reserved decision.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 242—Edwin T. Williams et al., appellants, vs. The Passumsic Savings Bank.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 58—William M. Bennett, plaintiff in error, vs. George Harkrader.—Argument continued by Samuel F. Phillips for the defendant in error and ended by J. H. Mitchell for the plaintiff in error.

No. 229—Dwight Cutler, garnishee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Anna B. Huston.—Argued by George A. Farr for the plaintiff in error and by T. F. McGarry and Edwin F. Uhl for the defendant in error.

No. 230—Robert McCormick, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Hayes.—Argument commenced by Charles A. Clark for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Thursday, March 28, will be as follows: Nos. 230, 232, 238, 239, 240, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Payne vs. Myers. 2—Drescher vs. Hoyt. 3—Jay vs. Wilson. 4—Niedhammer vs. Collins.

Class III.—5—Butt vs. Smith.

Class IV.—6—Bennett vs. Wittner. 7—Jay vs. Wolfe. 8—New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Skelly. 9—The Mayor vs. North and East River Railway Company. 10—Delafield vs. Shipman. 11—Beal vs. Connolly. 12—Burrell vs. Lowenstein.

Class VI.—13—Rossman vs. Weed.

Class VII.—14—Wuerster vs. L'Amoureux. 15—Herts vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 16—Sterne vs. same.

Class VIII.—17—Trier vs. Rosenschein. 18—Kloh vs. New-York Fertilizer Company. 19—Robinet vs. Robinet. 20—Moore vs. Moore. 21—Bach vs. Graham. 22—Munn vs. Diefenthaler. 23—Latham vs. Tilden. 24—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer. 25—Matter of Amasa Lyon & Co. 26—Farrell vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—Ferris vs. same. 28—Fritz vs. same. 29—Renwick vs. Renwick. 30—Rubin vs. Zizes. 31—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 32—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 33—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. Gilroy. 34—K. Fairbank Company vs. Blaut. 35—N. K. Fairbank Company vs. Simon Blaut Company. 36—O'Brien vs. The Mayor. 37—Matter of Feinschild. 38—Erlenkotter vs. Sudhaus. 39—Heerdgega vs. Schnee. 40—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Lorsehen. 41—Mackay vs. Pennington. 42—Societa di Mutro Soccorso vs. Albato. 43—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Morris. 44—White vs. Frankel. 45—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 46—Wagner vs. Coffee Exchange. 47—Lurman vs. Coffee Exchange. 48—Metropolitan Electric Service Company vs. Carnegie. 49—Matter of Wasserman. 50—Mantell vs. Mantell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 2740—Little vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 2091—Earle vs. Robinson. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 2231—Stonehill vs. Allen. 2233—Weeks vs. Dadirrian. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 1934—Garrettson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company vs. Spitz. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 591—Farrell vs. same. 830—Levy vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3041—Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2301—Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Case on. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

430—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 2941—Hafner vs. Ziegler. 3022—Landgraff vs. Montaunt. 3023—Dean vs. Marschall. 3060—Clarke vs. Schell. 3073—Culbert vs. Copping. 2114—Aguera vs. Bachman. 2838—Patrick vs. McLaughlin. 2010—Phelps vs. Mechanics and Miners' Transportation Company. 2259—Strauss vs. Krug.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Harlem Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Nordstrecher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1108—Engel vs. Molony.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1418.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

118—Burkhardt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

808—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt. 770—Franks vs. Franks. 774—Slack vs. Slack.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 1186—Dutton vs. Birns. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 955—Estes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 975—Doyle vs. White. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of: 198—Thomas Sterry Hunt. 185—Julia E. Downey.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Wincenty Jablonski. Anna M. Wacker, Diedrich H. Rohrs, Phebe B. Allen. At 2 P. M.: Sarah M. Wadhams, Joseph Murck, Sophie Provost, Hattie E. Brush, Helen B. O'Donnell, John Reedy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 22 Chambers Street. Contested Will—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until March 29.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Charles Lehman, Frank Reilly, and Charles Smith. 2—Charles Simms. 3—Nicholas Walsh. 4—Charles Morris, (2.) 5—Isaac Weinberg. 6—Adolph Muller. 7—Herman Meyer. 8—Henry Bruning. 9—James Canavan. 10—Rosa Fregundio. 11—Andrew J. Kenny. 12—Charlse Hallerstein. 13—Richard D. O'Connell. 14—John G. Beck. 15—John Norton. 16—Robert Sulton. 17—Edward Woodhull. 18—Joseph O'Toole. 19—William Bruggemann. 20—John Thornton. 21—Patrick McCaffrey. 23—Felix J. O'Neil. 24—John Reilly. 25—Patrick Avery. 26—August F. Clausen. 27—John Dunn. 28—William Brennan. 29—Charles Balz. 30—James Sheridan. 31—George Krause. 32—Patrick J. Donnelly. 33—William J. Breen. 34—Charles Griffith. 35—Herman Renner. 36—Roscoe Goetchins. 37—William Sheridan. 38—Timothy Sullivan. 39—Charles C. Lynch. 40—Eugene McCarthy. 41—Alfred J. Peace. 42—Peter Rieper. 43—Garret Dalton. 44—Terence Meenan. 45—Philip Mock. 46—Andrew Sheridan. 47—Alfred Maass. 48—John J. Kindt. 49—Patrick McCarthy. 50—John Gerry. 51—Joseph Basson. 52—William Evers. 53—Philip Deutsch. 54—Louis Wassermann. 55—Otto Vogelsong. 56—Julius Bomm. 57—Charles Rand. 58—Matthew Hansel. 59—Oscar Peterson. 60—Henry I. Schiller. 61—Morris Weisburger. 62—Thomas Kirkland. 63—Edith Marshall. 64—Charles H. Lohman. 65—Lorenz Heh. 66—William Harms. 67—William Berge. 68—John Olto. 70—John Schmidt. 71—James Flynn. 72—Max Nisson. 73—John P. Tracy. 74—William Wick. 75—Henry Wollers. 76—John J. Wagner. 77—Charles H. White. 78—Gustave Erkman. 79—George Creane. 80—James Carroll. 81—Charles Josephson. 82—John Griffin. 83—Patrick McLean. 84—William Tobin. 85—Max Schoof. 86—Jacob Moritz. 87—George Nagengast. 88—George Ehrmann. 89—John Vincent. 90—Michael McKenna. 91—Christian Meyer. 92—William Meyers. 93—Edward Frey. 94—Herman Karten. 95—Charles Borke. 96—Thomas Martin. 97—Stephen McCormack. 98—Theodore Kelpien. 99—Henry Michaels. 100—Jacob Deckshield. 101—Hugh Collins. 102—Daniel Dunn. 103—August Schrage. 104—Albert Hure. 105—John J. Mullen. 106—Gottlieb Sogak. 107—John Scowcraft. 108—Lester McKenna and Charles Smith.

Pleadings.—1—Herman Harris. 2—Louis Lehman. 3—Giuseppe Cerrone. 4—Nettie Jackson. 5—William Randall. 6—John Madigan. 7—George M. Smith. 8—Simon Luvataky. 9—William Brown. 10—Charles D. Graham. 11—George D. Burton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salvatore Scarlatto and Michelina Mascaro. 2—John McElroy. 3—Edward Bachman and George Stephen. 4—James Clark. 5—Nathan Olinsky. 6—Francisco De Maria. 7—George Herberts. 8—Thomas Conners. 9—Frank Herkowitz. 10—Edward Ressler. 11—Edward Walsh. 12—Thomas Cowper. 13—Henry McNally. 14—John Coyle. 15—James Rawls.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Herman L. Cohn. 2—James Davis. 3—William Green. 4—Salvatore Avella. 5—John Ratchford. 6—John Brady. 7—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Sam Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 8—Umberto Mahr. 9—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwartz. 10—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 11—Preston Parry. 12—Frederick Schwarz. 13—Michael Scanlon. 14—James Neuman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 15—Lena Schwartz. 16—Tillie Hirschfeld.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Westerfield vs. Bell—Walter C. Gibson.

Patterson, J.—Matter of Marcher Avenue (In re Allen)—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Ingraham, J.—De Terrouenne vs. McKinley—E. K. Camp.

Russell, J.—Rowan vs. Brunsch—R. M. S. Putnam.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of University Magazine Company—Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Minna Knoch vs. Ernestine Bernheim—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of University Magazine Company—Rufford Franklin.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Catharine Fleck vs. Caroline Schindler—Joseph I. Green. Eugenio Baussano vs. Vincenzo De Vito—Eustace Conway.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

207—Seifert vs. Seifert. 209—Pearl vs. Pearl. 222—Viemeister vs. Viemeister. 223—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. 17—Grice vs. City of Brooklyn, (continuation.)

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Daniel E. Harris, George Basson, Mary E. Hill, Ann Smith, Gessine E. Meyer, George W. Campbell, Emily M. Miller, Frederick Enders, Sarah J. De Vere, Sarah B. Hayes, Frederick E. Parsons, Ira Perego, Mary E. Y. Howe, Margaretha Weitzel, Frederick S. Thompson, Mary E. Tregina, (formerly Mitchell,) Amelia Mueller, John S. Wood, Calvin C. Camp, and Abby Ann Orr.

The real estate of Albert Stephan.

The estates of Hector Toulin, Christian Clauss, William H. Douglass, Holderlin infants, and Thomas Carpenter.

Transfer tax of Michael Nihill, Catharine Speath, Sarah V. Cooper, Mary E. Beatty, Michael Christopher, Anna Held, Eliza Matthewson, and Charles W. Underhill.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 o'clock.

18—Will of Mary Walchtler.

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against FRED C. BLISS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as and by the street number 532 West 55th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MATILDA HIRSCHBERG, formerly Matilda Stern, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 22d day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth (12) Ward of the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-one (81) feet eleven (11) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth (105th) Street with the westerly side of Madison Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth (105th) Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue (19) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifth (105th) Street seventy (70) feet to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Madison Avenue nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1895.

SAMUEL D. LEVY, Referee.
M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 320 Broadway, N. Y.
mh25-2aw3wM&Th&ap16

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. THE NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY, plaintiff, against WALDEN P. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth) Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the said Amsterdam Avenue ninety-one (91) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of Apthorp's Lane or Road; thence easterly along the said centre line of said Apthorp's Lane or Road seventeen (17) feet and fifteen thousandths (15-1000) of a foot, more or less, to a point distant one hundred and seventeen (117) feet from the easterly side of the said Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly and again parallel with the said Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ISAAC L. SINK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 176 Broadway, New-York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 22d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
mh25-2aw3wM&Th&ap15

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.—ROSINA VOLLHART against JEANETTE W. HEXTER and another.—Action 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thomas S. Walker, auctioneer, for Hall J. How & Co., the premises described as follows:

All that certain plot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-ninth Street twenty-nine feet, thence northerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side or line of Fifty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the same twenty-nineteen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 11th, 1895.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

LOUIS A. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 22 William St., N. Y. City.
mh11-2aw3wM&Th&ap1

FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.—ROSINA VOLLHART against JEANETTE W. HEXTER and another.—Action 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thomas S. Walker, auctioneer, for Hall J. Howe & Co., the premises described as follows:

All that certain plot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-seven feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-ninth Street nineteen feet, thence northerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side or line of Fifty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the same nineteen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 11th, 1895.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

LOUIS A. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 William St., N. Y. City.
mh11-2aw3wM&Th&ap1

FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.—ROSINA VOLLHART against JEANETTE W. HEXTER and another.—Action 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Thomas S. Walker, auctioneer, for Hall J. How & Co., the premises described as follows:

All that certain plot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-ninth Street twenty-nine feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

New-York Central People Investigating Electric Motive Power.

TROLLEY CARS TO NIAGARA FALLS

The Trains That Run Between Buffalo and the Falls May Be Moved by Electricity—Effect of Threatened Local Competition.

Regarding the statement telegraphed from Buffalo that the New-York Central management had determined to equip its Niagara Falls Branch with electric power, President Depew said yesterday: "That matter is now under consideration. We learned that a local company had been formed for the purpose of building and operating an electric railway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, paralleling our own line. It naturally occurred to us that if a new company could build and equip an entirely new road and run it by electricity at a profit, we ought to be able to profitably apply electric power to a railroad already built and equipped.

"The proper officers are investigating this subject with a view to ascertaining its cost and the best methods to be adopted. Undoubtedly the Niagara Power Company, which is now in operation, could be of great assistance to us in making a change from steam to electric power. No definite conclusions have been reached, however."

The Niagara Power Company, which has succeeded in harnessing the tremendous power of the Falls of Niagara, is a strong corporation financially. Several of its stockholders are identified with New-York Central interests. William K. and Frederick W. Vanderbilt hold large blocks of the stock. Mr. Twombly has a considerable amount, and Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, and D. O. Mills are also stockholders.

A story, printed in a New-York morning paper yesterday, to the effect that the New-York Central people were negotiating for the purchase of additional property, with a view of extending the Grand Central Station westward to Madison Avenue, met with an emphatic contradiction from Mr. Depew. "Nothing of the kind is under consideration," said he. "Several years ago we looked into the feasibility of making such an extension, but, finding that it would cost too much money, promptly dropped the matter. There is no intention of reviving the scheme. Why, it would cost about $20,000,000.

"We have a plan," continued President Depew, "by which we think that we can improve the facilities of the Grand Central Station about 25 per cent. There is no intention of enlarging the present structures. We propose to have one immense passenger room for the common use of all the roads that run cars in and out of the station. There are now three passenger rooms, one used by the New-York Central, another by the Harlem, and the third by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. We believe that one immense union waiting room would answer the requirements of the three companies equally as well, and then we would have considerable extra room space to meet urgent demands in other directions."

SAVANNAH AND WESTERN.

Bondholders Propose to Withdraw from the Georgia Central System.

A petition for the foreclosure and sale of the Savannah and Western Railroad has already been filed, it is said, in the interest of the holders of the first consolidated mortgage bonds. Many of the prominent bondholders of the Savannah and Western and the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Roads have decided to withdraw from the Georgia Central system. The Fitzgerald committee of Savannah and Western security holders has disbanded and the securities have been returned to their owners. That committee was organized in the interest of the Georgia Central.

The Savannah and Western committee, of which Simon Borg is Chairman, has been acting solely in the interest of the security holders of that company. Messrs. Colston and Lehman, formerly of the Fitzgerald committee, it is expected, will join forces with the Borg committee.

The holders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus bonds also favor withdrawing from the Georgia Central reorganization. The road is now a part of the Savannah and Western, but the bondholders favor regaining its independence.

Coal Men to Meet To-day.

The Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies will meet again in this city to-day to receive the report of the special committee appointed last week. It is understood that the committee has been active in its endeavors to negotiate terms for an amicable settlement of all differences, but that it has not been able to perfect a scheme of allotment satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Many prominent coal men were in town last evening, but they appeared to be extremely doubtful regarding the settlement of any important points at to-day's meeting. Roads that are called upon to make concessions are very backward about complying.

Denied by President Sloan.

A rumor gained circulation in Wall Street yesterday that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was negotiating to secure control of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, of which Simon Borg is President. The last-named road is quite an important factor in the coal situation.

President Samuel Sloan of the Lackawanna said that there was nothing in the report. "We know nothing whatever about any such negotiations," he remarked. Vice President Holden said: "You can set down as untrue any report that the Lackawanna proposes to go outside of its own proper territory, or to take on any new lines."

Basing a Hope on Mr. Morgan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan has signified his willingness to assist the Earle-Olcott Reading reorganization committee to the utmost of his ability in this country and Europe in its efforts to reorganize the road. Mr. Morgan is such a recognized power in the financial world that the fact that he favors the committee's plan will probably encourage the timid security holders who have been holding off to turn their bonds over to the committee and make the work of reorganization less difficult than it has been.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—United States Attorney General Olney has decided that the principal of the subsidy bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railway, which matured and were paid Jan. 16, 1895, by the United States, amounting to $2,362,000, should be reimbursed to the United States from the sinking fund of the Central Pacific, held in the Treasury, as well as the balance of interest due the United States at their maturity, amounting to $3,378,122.91. The sinking fund of this railroad amounts to: Bonds, $5,561,000; cash, $841,415.51; total, $5,902,415.51.

—A certificate of consolidation of the Geneva Surface Railway Company, the Geneva and Waterloo Railway Company, the Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Cayuga Lake Railway, and the Seneca Electric Railway, forming the Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake Traction Company, was filed in Albany yesterday.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "A second indictment has been found against Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, for violating the inter-State commerce law by issuing an inter-State pass. It was hinted that a technicality might nullify the first indictment."

—The Reading Railroad Company reports its coal tonnage for the week ending March 23, 1895, 254,062; 1894, 188,026; increase, 66,035. Total for year: 1895, 3,861,285; 1894, 3,441,140; increase, 420,141.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, was in Richmond yesterday and examined the plans for the new depot of the company to be erected there.

—A Director, in Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad said yesterday that the money for the May dividend had been earned and was in hand.

—Foreign stockholders of the Central Pacific Road propose to send a delegate to this country to permanently represent their interests.

—George B. Roberts was unanimously re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Road yesterday.

The First Message by Telegraph.

From The Baltimore American.

The Telegraphic Historical Society of North America, which was organized at Washington on the 5th of last December, has determined to mark with a bronze tablet the site of the old station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Pratt Street, this city, from which the first telegraphic message was sent over a wire. The first message was sent to Washington on the 24th of May, 1844. There is some doubt as to the exact location of the instruments at the time when the first message was sent, but the position can be ascertained approximately.

The Para Towed to Newport News.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 27.—The disabled steamer City of Para was towed to Newport News this morning, where she will have her hull scraped and painted while a new propeller is being adjusted. She expects to sail for Colon Friday evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...6:20
Moon sets...9:00	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:56	9:14	2:48	3:56
Governors Island	9:12	9:37	3:28	3:29
Hell Gate	11:05	11:30	4:56	5:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	.....
Catalina, Santiago	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	5:00 P. M.	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Hayti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of California, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Villaverde, Havana	.....	6:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) March 28.—Andes, Port au Prince, March 23; Athos, Kingston, March 20; Europe, London, March 14; Italia, Gibraltar, March 13; Kron Prins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, March 13; Marengo, Antwerp, March 9; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Pathan, Gibraltar, March 10; Stockholm City, Antwerp, March 13; Trave, Bremen, March 19.

FRIDAY, March 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, March 23; Dania, Hamburg, March 17; Mendota, Swansea, March 14; Spencer, St. Lucia, March 14.

SATURDAY, March 30.—Adriatic, Liverpool, March 21; Francisco, Hull, March 15; La Bourgogne, Havre, March 27.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Aurania, Liverpool, March 23; Llandaff City, Swansea, March 16; Marengo, Antwerp, March 17; Principia, Dundee, March 16.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, March 27.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Mareca, (Br.,) Rhode, Girgenti, &c., with mdse. to Herzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Sluiter, Paramaribo, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

United States SS Alliance, Commander McGowan, from Norfolk.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Argonaut (Br.,) McGilvery, Montego Bay, &c. March 19, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P.M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Port Spain, &c., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Hildur, (Swed.,) Larssen, Santa Cruz 21 ds, with mahogany to order—vessel to Benhan & Boyesen.

Bark L. M. Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Santiago March 1, with sugar to G. Amsinck—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark R. A. C. Smith, Hooper, Montevideo 71 ds, with hides to United States Hide Company—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Titanic, for ports of Puerto Rico; Saratoga, for Havana, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Cherokee, for Charleston, &c.; Breidablik, for Gibara; Majestic, for Liverpool; Paris, for Southampton; Westernland, for Antwerp; Turret Age, for Newport News.

Barks Samoa, for Sefle, Sweden; George S. Hoker, for Cape Town; L. W. Norton, for Bahia; Antoinette, for Partridge Island, N. B.

Brig Fredericka Schepp, for Grand Cayman.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: Notice is hereby given that, on the opening of navigation, 1895, the characteristic of the 8-inch steam whistle at Fort Gratiot Light Station, at the head of the St. Clair River, Lake Huron, will be changed to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 3 seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of 17 seconds.

Humboldt Bay, —Outside Bar Whistling Buoy, California—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on March 1, 1895, this second-class whistling buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, with "H. B." in white, was moved to a point in 96 feet of water from which Humboldt Old Tower bears NE. by E. ¾ E. and Humboldt Lighthouse S. by E. ¾ E. Bearings are magnetic; depth is referred to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1893," Page 25.

Spoken.

Ship Blynhilda, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Jan. 20 for Chittagong, was spoken Feb. 11 in lat 2 N., long 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 27.—SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York March 14 for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York March 11 for Amsterdam, passed Dover to-day.

SS Hexham, (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York March 23.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from Altona, sld. from —— for New-York March 25.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, sld. from Newcastle for New-York to-day.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York Feb. 28, via Gibraltar, &c., arr. at Genoa March 24.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton at 4 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New-York March 13, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from New-York March 8, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York March 12, arr. at Bristol to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Muller Dwelling in West Thirty-Seventh Street Brings $58,250 —Other Sales.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have exchanged, for W. B. Baldwin, at $25,000, the five-story apartment house 1,088 Park Avenue, with Lindsay & Johnsen, for the three-story and basement limestone-front dwelling 330 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 56, and extension by 100.5, at $27,250.

Mr. James D. McEntee has bought of Hirsh Brothers the lots, 62 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at $35,000. He will build two flats on the site.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. A. J. McCormack of Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, to L. E. Frith, at $58,250, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 25 by 98.9. This was the residence of the late Adrian H. Muller, formerly head of the auction firm which conducted the sale. The same firm also sold, at $3,600, to Matthew McPhillips, under foreclosure, the one-story frame front and rear buildings at 416 East Seventy-fifth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, at auction, to Dr. L. C. Ager, at $5,850, the plot, 61.10¼ by 144.3½ by irregular, with two-and-one-half-story frame building, on the north side of Cedar Street, 97.8⅝ feet west of Third Avenue, Brooklyn. To Jefferson M. Levy he sold, at $3,950, the lots, 44.3½ by 97.8⅝, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Cedar Street, Brooklyn.

The sales at auction, to take place to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, beginning at northerly corner of Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments—On No. 1,881, $20,775; on each of the others, $17,540.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Kobbe, referee, 341 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 311 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,600.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 339 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 190.6 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $10,900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 532 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,280.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 735 Forest Avenue, west side, 116.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6. Due on judgment, $1,200.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 2,003 Seventh Avenue, east side, 17.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,230.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 203 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 16.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 49.4, four-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Parke Street, west side, 787 feet north of Boston Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, by Patrick McKenna; cost, $550.

West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, eight brick dwellings, by Horgan & Slattery of 329 West Seventy-first Street; cost, $190,000.

Nos. 390 to 400 Cherry Street, by James Wallace & Son, alterations to two-story brick office building; cost, $900.

No. 143 Spring Street, by Maria Jones, alterations to three-story brick workshop and store; cost, $1,500.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 322 feet north of Kelly Street, by Edward G. Schultz, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 38 Canal Street, by Catharine Hassel-mayer, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

No. 113 East Thirtieth Street, by Katharine Muller, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,500.

No. 325 Seventh Avenue, by Caroline Walter, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $400.

No. 31 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Abram I. Martin, alterations to four-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $1,800.

No. 109 East Thirty-eighth Street, by Casimir De R. Moore, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 29 East Sixty-fifth Street, by Martha P. Strong, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 119 West Third Street, by Caroline H. Lyman, alterations to five-story brick warehouse and office; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 22.6 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, by Thomas Dunne, alterations to two-story brick fire engine house; cost, $200.

Nos. 649 and 651 West Forty-second Street, by Appleby estate, alterations to four-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 200 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, by Mary E. Gamiss, alterations to one-story frame store; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, to the Southold Savings Bank, plaintiff, at $12,000, the six two-story brick dwellings 539 to 545 Lexington Avenue, each 17 by 100. To Henry Meinken, plaintiff, at $6,300, he sold the two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling on the scuth side of Hart Street, 217 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, 19 by 100. To H. A. Solomon, plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the three-story frame flat 270 Elton Street, 25 by 90. To Claus Meyer, plaintiff, at $3,250, he sold the two-story frame dwelling and plot 77.4½ by — by 126 by 180.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 27.

LEONARD ST, 13 and 15; Frances M. Stein to Henry Althof $1

LAIGHT ST, n s, 206.3 ft e of Hudson St, 32.3x175, to Vestry St; John B. Ireland and others to Egerton L. Winthrop and another 1

BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Ridge St, 25x60x20x60; Robert Berlinger and wife to Julia A. Sachs 1

35TH ST, n s, 560.9 ft w of 9th Av, 23.3x98.9; William F. Plumb, Jr., and others to George F. Pieper 1

17TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Louis S. Brush and others to Marie Verhaeren 40,000

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Stephen V. White and wife to Charles A. Dall 35,000

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Emma Doun to James R. Soley 1

8TH ST, 27 West; George Edgar and others to Frances E. Williams 1

89TH ST, 15 West; same to Amalie Coon 1

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 120x100.8; Catharine M. Spaulding to John B. Smith 1

68TH ST, 83 West; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to David Williams 1

68TH ST, 31 West; Peter Wagner and wife to Charles A. Baudouine 1

64TH ST, n s, 246 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Joseph E. Weed to Armintha Merritt 1

64TH ST, n s, same property; Elizabeth Odell to Joseph E. Weed 1

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; Asa R. Davison and wife to Henry E. Stevens 1

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Henry E. Stevens, jr., and wife to Ida L. Jenkins 1

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; same to Jeanette Hilgers 1

94TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 27.5 x94.3, to Apthorpe's Lane; Thomas C. Ennever, referee, to Isaac Hirsch 5,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x175.10x25x175.10; Margaret A. O'Rorke to Thomas O'Rorke 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, part of Lot 64, map of Woodstock, 100x100x108x62; Charles A. Furthman to Henry W. Thramann and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. Thramann and wife to Charles A. Furthman 1

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Thomas Finley to Henry C. Wyand 3,200

LOTS 120 and 121, map of University Heights, north, except portion mentioned; Henry M. MacCracken and wife to Frances J. Fowler 3,988

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 482.11 ft n of University Av, 105.7x217.6x irregular, and adjoining lots; same to Frederick Baker and wife 15,683

LOTS 111 and 112 and part of Lot 108, map of University Heights; same to same 4,788

LOTS 109 and 110 and part of Lot 108, same map; same to same 6,516

COLLEGE AV, n w corner of Frederic St 60x85; John H. Smith to Magdalena Smith 3,500

HULL AV, n w s, 51 ft s w of Suburban St, 45x110; Charles W. Burd to Mary E. Burd 1

70TH ST, 211 West; Armintha Merritt to Elizabeth Odell 28,000

100TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Fredericke Mayer 36,000

2D AV, 987 and 989; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil and others to Benedict A. Klein 1

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; John Beaudet and wife to Lincoln B. Palmer 10

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Charles H. Haubert 1

97TH ST, 149 West and 133 West; Theodore Von Gauther to Bertha Smith 1

126TH ST, n s, 209.7 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Lewis Coon and wife to George Edgar and another 1

142D ST, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x80; Max C. Baum and wife to Fannie Strauss 12,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 59.6 ft n of 154th St, 27x95; Christiana Gotthelf, individual, and executrix of August Gotthelf, to Anna Gotthelf 9,000

156TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Margaret A. O'Rorke to Thomas O'Rorke 1

TINTON AV, e s, 144.2 ft s of 186th St, 21x132.5x21x132.6; same to same. 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAY, H. W., receiver, to John Rheinfrank & Co.; n s of 3d St, 101 ft e of Lewis St, 99x148, 3 years $3,000

HOOPLE, William H., to Karl H. Kaden; 332 Bowery, 2 7-12 years .. 3,000

HARRIGAN, Annie T., to Richard Mansfield, n s of 35th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 74.11x98.9, 5 years 18,000

GOLDSMITH, I. H., and others to Conrad Weber; 2,452 2d Av, store, 6 years 48

MORRIS, Lewis G., to A. Wibom; 51 and 53 Elm St and 117 and 119 Worth St, 54x85, 3 years 3,000

MIEHLING, Edward, and Carl H. Kappes, to C. G. Stitt & Co.; 102 West 94th St, part of first floor, 5 years 480

KLINKER, Anna A., and F. William Maas, executors, to Julia Waldman; 748 10th Av, 10½ years..$1,500 to STRADE, Frederick, to John Meyer and another, rear shop, &c., 908 East 13th St, 3 years $1,620 600

SCHLESINGER, Louis, to John J. Smith; 54 West End Av, 5 1-6 years 1,800

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Thomas K. Foster; w s of 3d Av, 146 ft n of 18th St, 88x60, 21 years 1,600

STEINMANN, Adam, to John J. Greene; 172 East 113th St, 10 years. 780

Recorded Mortgages.

BAKER, Fred, to Henry M. MacCracken; e s of Sedgwick Av, Lots 101, 102, 122, 123, 124, and 125, map of University Heights; also Lots 111 and 112, same map, (two mortgates,) installments, 13 years $17,400

BRADISH, George, and wife to R. C. Embree, trustee; e s of 1st Av, 25.11 ft n of 109th St, 1 year 2,600

BROWN, Ann, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52 James St, 1 year 3,500

CLARK, Sarah A., to Mount Morris Bank; s s of Canal St, 25.8 ft e of Church St, notes 15,000

COLLINS, Henry W., to E. B. Collins, executor; n s of Bethune St, 88 ft w of Washington St, secures rent ..... —

DONOVAN, Daniel, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 25 Monroe St, 1 year 10,000

FOWLER, Frances F., to H. M. MacCracken; Lots 120 and 121, map of University Heights North, 5 years. 2,987

HILGERS, Jeannette, to Henry E. Stevens; n s of 80th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) demand 30,000

HAUBERT, Charles H., to J. A. Townsend; s w corner of 119th St and Manhattan Av, demand 8,250

GOTHELF, Anna, to Christian Gotthelf, executrix; e s of Morris Av, 59.6 ft n of 154th St, 3 years 9,000

GILLIES, Wright, and others, to Annie E. Webb; s w corner of Amsterdam Av, and 160th St, 3 years. 4,000

HAWKINS, Frederick H., to Kendall & Lee; s s of 90th St, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, demand 10,500

HAUBERT, Charles H., to J. A. Townsend; s w corner of Manhattan Av, and 119th St, demand 40,000

HEYLMAN, Harriet A., and others to United States Savings Bank of the City of New-York; 2,011 3d Av, 1 year 12,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and another to H. E. Stevens, Jr.; s w corner of 80th St and Amsterdam Av, demand 15,000

SAME to same; s s of 80th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 15,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; n w s of 2d Av, Lots 115 and 116 map of Henry Brevoort and another, (two mortgages,) 5 years 50,000

KELLER, Karl K., and wife to Karl G. Keller; e s of Stebbins Av, 388.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 850

LEARY, Annie M., to William R. Folsom; s e s of Intervale Av, 119.3 ft n e of Home St, secures debt 2,787

McENTEE, James D., and wife to Edward Hirsh and others; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 58,000

MAYER, Fredericke, to Randolph Guggenheimer; n s of 100th St, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 10,500

McGRATH, Hannah J., to Newbury D. Lawton; s s of 3d Av, 150 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 500

MENZLER, Christian, and wife to Henry Stiehl; w s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft n of 129th St, 1 year 1,000

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., and wife to John Brooks and another, executors, and others; w s of Tepping Street, 480 ft n of 174th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 7,500

SOLEY, James R., to Emma Down; s s of 65th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, demand 12,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and another to Annie Himmelmann; n s of 126th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,000

STRAUSS, Fannie, to Max C. Baum; n s of 142d St, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years. 8,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., and another, to Charles B. Perry and another, trustees; n corner of Simpson St and Westchester Av, 3 years 2,000

VERHAEREN, Marie, to R. D. Winthrop; 40 West 17th St, 5 years... 10,000

WILLIAMS, Frances E., to George Edgar and another; 27 West 89th St, 2 years 3,000

WYAND, Henry C., to Philip Stacom; s s of Elsmere Place, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 West 64th St, demand 12,000

WILLIAMS, David, to Harriet Overhiser; n s of 68th St, 98 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUM, Max C., to Edward D. Hicks, executor $7,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to A. L. Mordecai.. 6,500

BOWERS, John M., executor, to William C. Bowers, (three assignments) 30,300

CASTNER, Carrie R., to H. M. Dodd.. 5,000

EDEBOHLS, George M., to Barbara Edebohls 1

GRUNWALDT, August, to August Horrmann 1

GIFFORD, Edwin S., to S. D. Gifford 3,000

KERWIN, Andrew J., to C. I. Platt. 1

KNAPP, Sylvia T., to H. P. Calyl, executor 18,000

KRUSE, Henry, to Edward Moog.... 1,900

LEAVITT, Henry S., to Caroline Lecoultre 13,000

LYMAN, Samuel H., to H. C. Brown. 12,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to J. N. Platt, trustee 18,027

OPPENHEIM, Isaac, to Hiram Rinaldo 3,000

O'RORKE, Margaret A., to Thomas O'Rorke 1

ROSSTON, Roswell G., and another, trustee, to E. R. C. Floyd 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to J. L. Du Fais 4,250

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

117TH ST, w s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 152 feet front; George von Buhren against John J. McDonald, owner and contractor $140

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, 287; Fred Hower Brewing Company against Francis A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, 449 to 447; 31st St, 206 East; William H. Buxton against Henry R. Jacobs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

135TH ST, 178 West; Annie E. Brown against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV, 216; Anna E. Wilkey against Charles E. Senuyler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30 feet front; Ellen Garnhart against Edward D. O'Brien and others, (action to recover possession.)

ROBBINS AV, e s, 80 ft n of Division Av, 25 feet front; Martha L. Young against Julia A. Donovan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25 feet front; Edrick Parmly, trustee, against Edward Felbel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieuts. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, Charles P. Summerall, Fifth Artillery; James R. Lindsay, Fourteenth Infantry, and Charles C. Jameson, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to the Board at Army Building, New-York, for selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance, six months; Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, First Infantry, two months; Lieut. William W. Harts, Corps Engineers, one month's extension; Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, two months' extension.

—Lieut. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, is detailed a member of the Board of Ordnance Officers for the purpose of testing rifled cannon, vice Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, Ordnance Department, deceased.

—Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, on the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to join his battery in the Department of the Columbia.

—Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, will join his troop.

—Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry, will report to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 15.

Navy.

—Surgeon L. B. Baldwin has been detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Surgeon Howard Wells has been detached from the Montgomery and will take three months' leave.

—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Hope has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

—Capt. J. R. Bartlett will take three months' sick leave.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—H. Duncan Wood & Co., brokers at 37 Broad Street, failed yesterday. Mr. Wood has been a member of the Stock Exchange since December, 1874. He is said to have lost money recently on privileges. His contracts at the Exchange were not important. There were bought in for his account yesterday 500 shares of St. Paul and 100 shares of Hocking Valley.

—An execution for $1,047 has been received by the Sheriff against Louis Stern and Mrs. Rosie Kohn, composing the firm of L. Stern & Co., which manufactures hats at 219 Greene Street and at Newark, N. J., in favor of A. Wimpfheimer & Co. They have offered to compromise with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are about $7,000 and the assets are estimated at $4,000.

—George R. W. Notman and Louisa A. Marvin, who have done a photograph business under the style of Notman at 292 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Sullivan, giving him a preference for $168. A few days ago Mr. Notman gave a chattel mortgage to J. Dreiser for $646.

—Eustace Conway has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Vincenzo de Vito, Italian banker and liquor dealer at 83 Mulberry Street, on the application of Eugenio Baussano.

—Robert Leitch & Sons of Washington, said to be the oldest established brass founders in the country, have made an assignment. Assets, $102,000; liabilities, $62,000.

—The schedules of Morris Livingston, dealer in pledge goods at 8

THE PAVEY CHARITIES BILL

Missing Amendments Restored by Action of the Assembly.

LOST AFTER ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE

The Bill for Separate Commissioners for Charities and Correction Goes to Third Reading.

ALBANY, March 27.—Among the reports of committees when the House was called to order to-day was that of the Committee on Banks. It reported adversely the Bold bill, compelling fraternal beneficiary orders to deposit $100,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance for the protection of policy holders. Chairman Gardenier of the Committee on Banks said the report was made at the request of Mr. Bold, and not because of threats made by the gentleman from Kings, Mr. Hennessy. The report of the committee was agreed to.

A New-York bill caused a rather heated discussion. It was that of Mr. Pavey, and abolishes the Department of Public Charities and Correction in New-York and establishes two other separate departments to continue the work of that department. When it came up on second reading, and after Mr. Pavey had offered certain amendments, Mr. Foley claimed the Speaker's attention. He could not, he said, allow the opportunity to pass without protesting against the treacherous and cowardly way in which the bill had been changed since it came out of the Cities Committee. In the Cities Committee the amendments which Mr. Pavey had just offered had been agreed to. Now, when the bill came up on second reading, those amendments had been left out entirely. Mr. Foley did not wish to bring religious matters into the question, but a treacherous advantage had been taken through this bill. It was impossible for the change to have been brought about by accident. The matter should be inquired into.

Mr. Foley was putting too much stress upon the matter, Mr. O'Grady said. It was a very easy thing for amendments to be misplaced and not be contained in the bill on second reading. The change was, of course, not an intentional one. Mr. O'Grady would take pleasure in reporting to the House later just how the bill was reported without the amendments.

Speaker Fish suggested that most of the errors in the bills were the faults of a Democratic printer.

"And Republican clerks," retorted Mr. Foley.

Mr. Pavey coincided with the ideas of Mr. Foley that the matter should be investigated. The amendments now offered by him had been agreed to by the Cities Committee. Now the amendments were not in the bill. The mistake could never have been made by accident. Mr. Pavey then moved the adoption of his amendments, and the motion was carried.

The bill was then progressed to third reading. The amendments are those suggested by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, the principal one providing that the Charities Commissioner shall keep and preserve a proper record of all persons who shall come under his care or custody, and of the disposition made by him of such persons, with full particulars as to the name, age, sex, color, and nativity of each, and, in the case of minors, as to the names and residence of parents and their religious faiths, so far as ascertained, and the name, religious faith, and residence of the institutions or families with whom they are placed, together with copies of any instruments of indenture executed by the said Commissioner.

The Gray Racing bill, which came up on second reading, was progressed to third reading order without a word of dissent.

Mr. Andrews's bill to provide for the construction of an extension to the building in Central Park occupied by the Metropolitan Museum of Art was passed.

After a short argument, the bill of Senator Higgins providing that foreign stock corporations pay a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on their capital employed in this State was passed with but six dissenting votes.

The Governor to-day nominated Selden E. Marvin to the Senate, to be a member of the State Board of Charities, vice John H. Van Antwerp, term expired. On Senator O'Connor's motion, the nomination was confirmed without reference. The nominations of James E. Case of Ellenville to be United States Loan Commissioner for Ulster County and Frank E. Waite of Corning to be United States Loan Commissioner for Steuben County were sent in and referred.

Mr. Ainsworth introduced in the Assembly to-day a new anti-tights bill, prepared by Anthony Comstock, entitled "An act to better protect public morals, defend the health and integrity of youth, prevent the degrading of women and girls, and preserve the honor and respect due to women." It is even more sweeping in its provisions than Senator Mullin's bill, introduced yesterday, and aims at suppressing the pictures packed in cigarette boxes.

FIRED BIRDSHOT AT HER BROTHER-IN-LAW

Mrs. Schulke of Hackensack Thought He Was a Tramp.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 27.—Albert Schulke of Westwood was shot, but not seriously hurt, by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Schulke, at Hillsdale, this morning. Mrs. Schulke says she mistook her brother-in-law for a tramp, and, having recently been much annoyed by knights of the road, she took no chances, and shot on sight.

A family quarrel, which has been taken to the courts, seems to have some connection with the shooting. Albert Schulke yesterday caused a summons to be served on his brother Theodore, to recover a feather bed and a pair of pillows. These had been brought from Germany a few days ago by Regnald, a younger brother of the two men. Theodore paid Regnald's passage from Germany, met him at Ellis Island, and took him to his home. The young man had with him the bed and pillows. He wore an old suit of clothes when he landed. Theodore bought him a new suit. The feather bed and pillows his mother had told him to give to Lizzie, the wife of Albert. The boy took the bed and pillows to Theodore's house, and justified himself by saying that he thought he was doing right, as Theodore had spent so much money on him. A letter arrived from the mother for Albert. In the letter the mother spoke of the bed and pillows. Albert went at once from his home in Westwood to Theodore's home in Hillsdale, and demanded the goods. Theodore declined to deliver them. Albert then obtained the summons, which was served by a constable last evening.

Albert went to Hillsdale this morning. He says that when he went into the yard his brother's wife came to the door with a shotgun and fired at him. The shot did no serious harm.

Slates and Sponges Banished.

From The Boston Herald.

Dr. Clancy won quite a victory at the meeting of the Cambridge School Board in having his order adopted providing for the banishment of slates, slate pencils, and sponges in the public schools of that city. Beginning Sept. 1, 1895, pens or pencils, paper and ink will be used instead of the old-time slate. The order was adopted by a vote of 8 to 5.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON FINED $10

Justice Duffy's Decision, He Says, Gives Any One License to Enter His Office and Take a Shot at Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 27.—Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason was fined $10 to-day by Police Justice Duffy for assaulting John Griffin, a former motorman on the electric railroad until recently owned by Mr. Gleason.

Patrick Downey, night watchman for Mr. Gleason, was he... by Justice Duffy for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault in the second degree, made against him by Griffin.

The latter is under indictment for assaulting Gleason at the time Gleason claims the assault was committed on him. Griffin was also charged with assault by Watchman Downey. That case was tried before Justice Duffy, and decision withheld.

The charges of assaults and counter assaults all grow out of a visit paid by Griffin to Gleason's office, at 112 Front Street, on the night of Feb. 9. He wanted the ex-Mayor to give him a recommendation for employment by the Steinway Railway Company, the purchaser of the Gleason electric road, but Mr. Gleason declined to do so. They had a talk outside of the railroad waiting room, which is under Gleason's office. According to witnesses, Gleason entered the waiting room, and, as Griffin attempted to follow him, Gleason pushed him back. That constituted the assault by Gleason on Griffin.

Some of those present in the waiting room at the time allege that Griffin pulled a revolver and tried to shoot Gleason through the closed door. Griffin denies that he had a pistol.

Griffin returned later in the evening and made his way to Mr. Gleason's office, on the second floor. Mr. Gleason was in his private office, and directed Watchman Downey to eject the motorman. He did so, but Griffin held on to the balustrade, and Downey was forced to lift him over it and drop him on the stairs. The fall broke one of Griffin's arms.

He was arrested and charged with drunkenness by the police. Gleason paid no attention to the charge, but waited until the Queens County Grand Jury convened. Then he secured the indictment of Griffin on a charge of assault in the first degree.

The warrants for the arrest of Gleason and his watchman were subsequently sworn out by Griffin. Some of the witnesses for Griffin during the trial of Gleason testified that Gleason knocked the motorman down, while others said he only struck him. Witnesses for Mr. Gleason testified that he simply rushed Griffin back. In his own behalf Mr. Gleason stated that at the time he was too weak physically to strike a man, let alone knock him down, and that he had been advised by his physicians to keep clear of excitement of any kind.

Neither of the defendants was in court when the decision was announced this morning. They were represented by Lawyer Thomas P. Burke. He paid the fine for Mr. Gleason and gave notice that he would appeal the case. Downey furnished bonds in the sum of $500.

Mr. Gleason said after he heard the decision that it virtually gave any one license to enter his office and take a shot at him, and that he would either have to let them shoot or be subject to arraignment in the police court and to a fine.

The case against Griffin will probably be called at the April term of the County Court.

THE ESTATE OF HENRY CLAY DITMAS

Nephew George D. Wickham Wants His Quit Claims Set Aside.

Henry City Ditmas, who died Aug. 3, 1893, and who was one of John Y. McKane's intimate friends, made a fortune by transmitting by telegraph to the poolrooms throughout the country the news from the race tracks in this vicinity. He secured these valuable privileges through McKane's influence.

His nephew, George D. Wickham, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday began an action to set aside certain quit claim deeds. The action is against Abigal V. Ditmas, who is supposed to be Ditmas's widow. She lives at the beautiful Ditmas home in King's Highway. The action also involves the legitimacy of Ditmas's children by his second marriage.

Mr. Wickham alleges that the only heirs are the plaintiff, William D. Wickham, three brothers, and five nephews and nieces.

He alleges that on Sept. 1, 1893, he signed, without consideration and at the request of the defendant, a quit claim deed of all his interest in his uncle's estate. He also signed other papers under a misapprehension, as the defendant had deceived him as to their nature.

Mr. Wickham declares that the defendant had said that Ditmas had a former wife, Josephine B. Ditmas, who was living at the time the defendant is said to have married his uncle. The first wife had obtained a divorce, which prohibited Ditmas from marrying again without permission of the court, which he never obtained.

The plaintiff claims that the defendant told him that the estate was very small, and that on this statement he signed certain documents. Now he has discovered that the statements of the defendant were false, and he asks that the quit claim deed and other papers signed by him be set aside as void.

Henry Clay Ditmas's estate is estimated as being worth from $200,000 to $1,000,000. The day he died John Y. McKane paid him $25,000, the amount of a personal debt.

A Motion for Mr. Havemeyer's Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In Criminal Court No. 2 this morning Nathaniel Wilson, attorney for H. O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles, made a motion to advance for trial the cases against them for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senatorial Sugar Trust investigators. Mr. Wilson said it was imperative to Mr. Havemeyer's business interests that his trial should take place before April 15.

District Attorney Birney could not promise to set a date before that time, but Judge Cole said he would give Mr. Birney a week in which to fix a specified date.

Bills for the City to Pay.

The trials of Police Captain Adam A. Cross and his wardman, George Smith, before the Police Commissioners, have proved rather expensive for the city. Judgments were entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Board of Police Commissioners in the case of Cross for $2,055, and in the case of Smith for $2,009.81, costs of the proceedings.

Loeser & Co.'s Great Exhibition.

A private exhibition of superb Spring costumes was given yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Frederick Loeser & Co., Fulton Street, opposite De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. The regular annual Spring opening will take place to-day. The display includes handsome gowns and wraps that have just been received from Paris and London.

The room in which the costumes are exhibited is admirably adapted for the purpose. Few displays of costumes in either New-York or Brooklyn have equaled that which will be opened to the public to-day by Messrs. Frederick Loeser & Co.

A wonderful gown by Worth is made of peau de sole. The skirt is very full. The waist is of white satin, embroidered with steel and jet. The sleeves fit closely from the elbow. They are made of chiffon. There are immense bows of peau de sole ribbon at the shoulders.

Another handsome costume, by Paquin, is of lavender and white striped taffeta. Equally as beautiful as the gowns are the daintly-fashioned wraps, designed and made by the greatest European costumers.

NEED HEAVY ARTILLERY

It is Required to Make the Guard Organization Perfect.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF COL. SANGER

A Uniform System Would Give Manifold Advantages—Gen. Schofield Indorses Col. Sanger's Plans.

ALBANY, March 27.—As at present constituted the National Guard of this State is lacking in the only branch of the service necessary to render its system perfect—heavy artillery regiments. Its cavalry arm is equal to the best of any other National Guard organization in the country; its light batteries are excellent; the infantry commands were never in better condition; in equipment and discipline the Signal Corps is only surpassed by that of the regular army, and the naval militia to be used to protect the interior line of defense of our coast in case of war has made steady strides in proficiency and usefulness. The more enthusiastic members of the National Guard and many old soldiers have entertained the opinion for years that the State should organize at least one or two heavy artillery regiments to be exercised in drill at the forts in the harbor, and become acquainted with the modern heavy ordnance.

During the war New-York sent to the front a number of heavy artillery regiments that contained the flower of the State. Originally enlisted as infantry, these regiments were thrown into the defenses of Washington, where they remained from October, 1862, until May, 1864, when the unprecedented slaughter of the Wilderness campaign led to their being ordered to the front by Gen. Grant. It was the withdrawal of these troops that inspired the Confederate Gen. Early, with the expectation of capturing Washington by crushing the raw levies that had taken the place of these experienced artillerists in the defenses, a movement that would have been eminently successful had Early been one day sooner.

To organize a heavy artillery regiment was one of the pet theories of the late Adjt. Gen. Porter, himself an old artillerist. But recently the project has received renewed stimulation by the publication of a report prepared by Col. William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Chief of Artillery of this State. The paper reads as if it had been written by a trained and experienced artillery officer. Inasmuch as it has been commended by the General commanding the army, Gen. Schofield, who served in the artillery from his graduation day at West Point, in June, 1853, to the outbreak of the rebellion, it takes on a value and a prominence not confined to this State alone or to our National Guard system.

Gen. Schofield writes: "I am much obliged to you for the report you sent me of Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery of the State of New-York, of his recent visit to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, which I have read with great interest. It is an able and valuable contribution to the discussion of one of the most important military questions of this day.

"In my judgment the plan proposed by Sol. Sanger for the organization of the State artillery forces is the best that has yet been suggested. To instruct some of the present infantry regiments in artillery service would, of course, be much better than nothing, but it would manifestly be much better on all accounts to organize a force for artillery service alone. Such a force would become much more thoroughly instructed in artillery than the infantry regiments could be, and besides in the event of war all the infantry regiments, and more, would be needed for their appropriate service as supports to heavy batteries to prevent the landing of hostile forces, either for the purpose of taking the batteries and works or destruction of property.

"I trust the discussion of this important subject will be proposed by all those officers of the National Guards who appreciate its importance until appropriate legislation can be obtained."

Col. Sanger was sent on an official visit to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, under instructions of Adjt. Gen. Porter, at the request of Gov. Flower and with the approval of the War Department. In his report he speaks of the $6,000,000,000 that the Nation paid to suppress the war of the rebellion, and points out that, with proper preparation and organization, the cost would have been unquestionably smaller. Since 1861 the country has disbursed over $1,000,000,000 in pensions, but Congress "grudgingly appropriates a mere pittance for insurance against the dangers of future wars." Again he writes: "Adequate preparation reduces the cost of war, and yet the economic importance of being ready for war has been completely ignored by us."

He quotes from a report made in 1885 by Lieut Eugene Griffin of the Engineers, who declared that a hostile fleet lying in New-York Harbor would have within reach of its guns about $2,000,000,000 worth of destructible property in the metropolis alone, and over $2,500,000,000 if Brooklyn and Jersey City were included. In 1885, as Lieut. Griffin pointed out, there were below Chambers Street eight buildings the assessed valuation of which was $12,000,000. To-day there are thirty buildings whose assessed valuation is over $50,000,000. To-day New-York City pays $1,500,000 annually for its Fire Department and over $6,000,000 annually for fire insurance. And yet, as these military experts point out, war in one day might inflict more damage than fire would in a century.

Speaking of the forts in New-York Harbor Col. Sanger has this to say:

"There are at present serviceable smoothbores and converted and other rifles mounted, or in position to be mounted, in the New-York Harbor forts, which would require for a single day's action, with three reliefs, over 7,000 men. The Fortifications Board stated that the proper defense of New-York Harbor calls for 239 additional rifled guns and mortars; these guns would require at least 6,000 additional men; if the recommendation of the board were fully carried into effect we would require at the lowest estimate 13,000 artillerymen for New-York Harbor, and 85,000 for all our forts; but, considering for the moment the conditions as they now exist, we find that New-York alone, with its present insufficient armament, needs over 7,000 artillerymen for one day's action. We have at present 3,000 artillerymen, and if every artilleryman in the navy were sent to New-York Harbor there would be over 3,000 men too few to serve the present insufficient number of guns in one day's action. One might suppose that the New-York militia would be the force to supply the needed men, but of the 13,000 men who now compose that force there is not, if we except the naval militia, one company trained to serve heavy seacoast guns or guns of position."

The trouble, he contends, is lack of organization—"it is not an exaggeration to say that the armed forces in the United States are entirely without organization"—that, although there are more than 8,000,000 men in the country liable to military service, no plan exists for forming them into companies, battalions, regiments, or brigades. The question of organization is not a local one; it concerns the entire Nation. A thoroughly-trained artilleryman of the present day necessitates a wider range of technical and scientific knowledge than is required in any other arm of the service. "Therefore, in the matter of training and organization, the greatest care should be exercised."

On this subject Col. Sanger writes:

"It would in my judgment be a mistake to organize any artillery force outside of the army unless the national or State Governments would undertake to have appropriations made for a suitable amount of target practice. It is universally recognized that an infantry force which does not have sufficient target practice has a greatly diminished efficiency, and every facility is now given to our infantry organizations to become proficient with their rifles. The efficiency of an artillery force is vastly more dependent upon actual practice with their guns, and it would be a waste of time and energy to put officers and men through all the theories of artillery work without letting them have the practical part for which all the theory is but preparatory."

A uniform general plan of organization, Col. Sanger believes, should be adopted throughout the different States, with a uniform standard of excellence for all the members of the force. Four plans have been suggested:

1. Existing infantry organizations might be trained as artillerymen in addition to their work as infantry.

2. Some of the existing infantry organizations might be changed to artillery.

3. The existing State force might be increased in numbers, and the new formation might be organized as artillery.

4. A new force might be organized either,

(a) By State legislation; or,

(b) By action of Congress; or,

(c) By the combined action of the State Legislature and of Congress.

National Guardsmen look for one result, at all events, to follow the publication of Col. Sanger's excellent report—a new and widespread discussion on the necessity of national defense that will lead to the general organization of heavy artillery regiments.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

—Admiral Kennedy of the British Navy grew reminiscent at a recent banquet tendered to Lord Harris in Bombay. The Admiral alluded to a general misapprehension on the part of many people regarding the navy and the duties connected with the service, and said: "Coming out to these parts one would expect a little more knowledge of naval matters, but at Calcutta the remarks made were surprising. One gentleman came on board the houseboat (kindly lent us by Sir Charles Elliott) on which I was living, believing it to be the flagship, and asked if she was a good sea boat, fast, and weatherly, and what was the thickness of her plating! An old lady apologized for being late because the boatman had taken her by mistake to a dirty little river steamer with two yellow chimneys—pointing to the Marathon, one of the smartest crafts in my squadron. Another festive old party remarked that she so liked to see the dear sailors lying drunk about the streets; it reminded her of home."

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A British service journal says that during the ensuing fiscal year the Admiralty proposes to commence four first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers, two third-class cruisers, and twenty torpedo-boat destroyers. Three of the first-class cruisers and all of the torpedo-boat destroyers are to be built by contract. The rest of the vessels will be laid down in the dockyards. The complete designs for the first-class cruisers, which will be improved Blenheims, are not yet finally settled. The second-class cruisers will have the following principal dimensions: Length, 320 feet; breadth, 57 feet; displacement, about 5,750 tons. The armament will be very nearly the same as that of the Talbot class. The protective arrangements are also similar, although in some features the protection will be increased in the new vessels. It is proposed that they shall be fitted with water-tube boilers giving 10,000 horse power with natural draught; the corresponding speed being 18½ to 19 knots. The third-class cruisers may be described as improved Barhams with water-tube boilers. Their principal dimensions will be: Length, 300 feet; breadth, 36 feet 6 inches; displacement, about, 2,100 tons. They will resemble the Barhams in the arrangements of their protective deck, but will have greater freeboard and much larger coal capacity. Their armament will consist of eight four-inch quick-firing guns, eight three-pounders, and smaller guns. They will also have a torpedo armament similar to that of the Barham. The vessels of the Barham class are fitted with groups of locomotive boilers, which have not proved so satisfactory as was anticipated. The new vessels will be fitted with water-tube boilers of approved types, such as have been already used successfully in torpedo gunboats and in torpedo-boat destroyers. The maximum horse power will be 7,000, the corresponding speed being about 20 knots. In the case of the torpedo-boat destroyers to be laid down during the year, a still higher speed will be demanded than has been obtained in any of the vessels yet built.

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The United Service Gazette (British) notes that the first-class cruisers Powerful and Terrible, building by contract at Barrow and on the Clyde, have been very rapidly advanced during 1894-5, and it is anticipated that they will be launched during next Summer. The building of the three second-class cruisers of the Talbot class in the dockyards has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and it is proposed to complete them early in the financial year 1896-7. Six other vessels of the class, included in the new programme, are building by contract, four of them on the Clyde and two at Barrow. Progress on the former has been retarded by the recent coal strike, but it is now anticipated that no further delays will occur. Four sloops are in course of construction in the dockyards, and it is proposed to complete them in the Autumn of this year.

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The French Admiralty Council, established in 1824, and suppressed a few years ago, is, according to a service journal, to be re-established in response to a general feeling which prevails in the French Navy. The proposal, the paper says, is made by the Extra-Parliamentary Commission, and will involve the suppression of the Committee of Inspectors General. The council, as newly constituted, will be a purely advisory body, and will not share the responsibility of the Minister of Marine. It will consist of four flag officers, the Inspectors General of the marine troops, and a Commissary General.

Sixty Holidays in the Year.

From The Boston Globe.

Vermont has a new holiday, established by the last Legislature—Bennington Battle Day, Aug. 16. The Burlington News figures that Vermont now has sixty holidays in the year, including Sundays. Massachusetts has one more—Labor Day—to say nothing of the Seventeenth of June.

Needed Workhouse Reforms.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

May I ask you to permit me to correct a misapprehension that may arise from the form of certain statements attributed to me in an interview printed this morning?

I have no desire to criticise or appear to criticise the Warden of the workhouse unfavorably because the workhouse inmates are not kept busy. On the contrary, I have a great deal of admiration and respect for the ability that Mr. Dunphy has shown in preserving discipline and providing wholesome exercise, at least, while hampered by a force of keepers often very inadequate in numbers, and by an insufficient equipment of shops, tools, and materials wherewith to provide employment. Whether the proposed division of charities from correction takes place or not, there is urgent need for a larger expenditure to remedy this deficiency, if the workhouse is to preserve the appearance of a correctional institution.

It may not be generally known that the so-called "rounders" speak of "going home" when sent to the workhouse. So easy is their mode of life that the workhouse has no terrors for them, such as the penitentiary has for its class of inmates. The short-term sentence allows them to take frequent vacations to the city, and really gives them a good chance to "sober up" at intervals. Were a day's work as hard for a workhouse man as for an honest laboring man in town, the place would lose much of its desirability as a "home"; and instead of fearing, as some do, that there would be a rush to get in should the bill imposing cumulative sentences on repeated offenders become a law, one would more readily look for a decrease in the present large number of inmates and a proportionate decrease in expense.

WILLIAM G. LE BOUTILLIER, M. D.
New-York, March 20, 1895.

MAJOR PLIMLEY REINSTATED MOYER

Jurors Commissioner Investigated as to Checks That Were Not Honored.

Claims were made yesterday that checks of La Follette Coal and Iron Company, drawn on the Franklin National Bank, had been refused payment. They were signed by Eugene Davis, general manager of La Follette Company, and had been passed by A. G. Moyer, who was on March 19 appointed a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors by Major Plimley. Major Plimley expressed great surprise yesterday.

Major Plimley suspended Moyer. Later he reinstated him. He said:

"I have ascertained that the checks were paid upon discovery of Mr. Davis's accidental overdrafts, that Moyer had them cashed, supposing, as did Mr. Davis, that they were perfectly good, and that Moyer was not at all blamable in the transaction. I have, therefore, reinstated him in the employ of the department."

Major Plimley also said La Follette Coal and Iron Company was a responsible concern. He has been its Treasurer for the last nine months, but said his connection with it was merely nominal, and he was closing his relations with it.

President Roberts of the Franklin National Bank said he had ordered the account of La Follette Company closed out.

His Bicycle Cost $1.23.

Yesterday's bicycle raffle at the Stock Exchange won a wheel for the keeper of the cigar stand near the building at a cost to him of $1.23. There are 150 chances in each raffle. That many tickets are sold, numbered consecutively. Each buyer of a ticket must pay for it according to its number in cents. The total amounts to $113.25, giving a profit of $13.25 to the club which manages the raffle. Yesterday's winner, who is not a wheelman, foufnd a buyer for his prize at $85.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Earnwell, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Norway direct, per steamship Clintonia, (letters must be directed "per Clintonia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 10 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Catalina, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Catalina"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Alene, (letters for Colombia, via Cartagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV."); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, per steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

IF YOU

intend going abroad this year, a line to

Thos. Cook & Son

stating date you wish to sail and other particulars will promptly put you in possession of every information. Ocean and railroad tickets by all lines.

Programmes free on application.

New-York, 261 B'way; Up-Town Office, 1,225 B'way; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M. | Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. | Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, April 6, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, March 30.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC ..... April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... May 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... May 14, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, March 29
SEMINOLE ..... Tuesday, April 2
IROQUOIS ..... Friday, April 5
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and F. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
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OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II..March 30, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

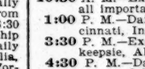
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Spree, Tues., June 25
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20

NOTICE.

These steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers,** New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITSBERGEN,** by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **NORMANNIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York..My. 1, 11 AM
New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM | New-York..May 22, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland..May 1, M
Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland....Ap. 17, M | Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, April 3, noon. | *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7